NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

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BORROWING YOURSELF OUT OF DEBT
BY
Judge Joseph A. Gillis

•

GO TO THE POOR
Father Coughlin

•

CHAMPION OF FORGOTTEN MEN
A. Simon, O. M. I.

•

WALLACE vs. THE FARMER
Mark Meecham

•

AMERICANS PAY THE BILL
Leon Hamilton

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THE CATASTROPHE OF THE COMMUNIST
Rev. W. J. Randall

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COMMUNISM—THE THEORY
Hilaire Belloc

•

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW
Robert H. Hemphill

VOL. 1A NO. 15

AT THE official national meeting of Communists in New York, Earl Browder and his followers endorsed Roosevelt for President and Governor Murphy of Michigan for Governor.

More than that, the gentleman who once wrote that Communism and religion are totally incompatible invites 21-million Catholics to follow his red banner.

In 1917, the international and imported trouble-makers from America and Hungary — Trotzky and Bela Kun, to be specific—went to Russia. Their lips dripped with the same promise made by Earl Browder in New York last week.

One hundred and fifty million Greek Catholics believed these internationalists. The result was wholesale murder, rape and destruction.

Internationalists poured into Spain nine years ago. They re-echoed the promises made by Trotzky and Lenin and Bela Kun to the Spaniards. The result was the worst civil war known in the annals of the world as these oriental trouble-makers slaughtered priests and nuns and laymen and burned the churches in the name of democracy.

Now the reverberations of that echo are heard in New York. Twenty-one million Catholics are invited to believe Browder and to meet the same fate experienced by their co-religionists in Russia, Spain, Mexico and elsewhere.

You can no more believe a Communist than you can trust the devil when he is quoting Scripture.

Although Browder and his crimson gang have drenched the pages of history with the red blood of murder, they are nothing but hypocrites when they extend their butcher hands to Christians. They are nothing less than Judas Iscariots when, hypocritically, they vote to defend the Constitution, liberty and religión.

Their deeds of the past speak more eloquently than their promises of the present.

Any gullible Christian who collaborates with them, much less follows them in the name of democracy, is merely entering the door to face a firing squad.

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Social Justice

JUNE 13, 1938

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The 'Democratic Front'

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Vol. 1A — No. 15

Schedule of Shrine Tours

BALTIMORE WASHINGTON RICHMOND WESTERN MARYLAND

2nd Annual Official Pilgrimage to Shrine of the Little Flower
Royal Oak, Michigan

Saturday, July 2, Sunday, July 3, Monday, July 4

A glorious three day holiday

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(If 300 or more make the tour, the fare will be still lower)
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JULY 10—Western New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Troy, Albany, Eastern Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Altoona, Erie.

JULY 17—Chicago, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Columbus.

JULY 24—Indiana.

JULY 31—Cleveland, Akron, Missouri.

AUGUST 7—Kentucky, Dayton.

AUGUST 14—Toledo, Piqua, Sidney, Lima, Troy, Ohio.

AUGUST 21—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

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CLEVELAND DAY PROGRAM

Sunday, July 31st

Leave Cleveland Union Terminal	7:30 A. M.
Leave Linndale	7:40 A. M.
Arrive Detroit	10:50 A. M.

RETURNING

Leave Detroit	8:00 P. M.
Arrive Linndale	11:20 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland Union Terminal	11:30 P. M.

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Includes Round Trip Transportation from Cleveland to Detroit and return.
Luncheon at Detroit.
Sightseeing at Detroit and at Royal Oak.
Dinner at Detroit.
In fact the low price covers all of your expenses.

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2nd Annual Pilgrimage (Official Tour) to the
SHRINE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER
Royal Oak, Michigan

INDEPENDENCE DAY (July Fourth) Week-end
July 2nd, 3rd and 4th

LOW FARE · $14.00 · ROUND TRIP

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July 17, 1938

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Attractive Pilgrimage to Royal Oak

Boston and Albany Railroad, New York Central System, D. & C. Navigation Co.

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CITY ..... STATE .....

Kindly send me information in regard to the tour to Royal Oak, Michigan from the New England States. This request does not oblige me in any way.

Kindly send me information about your special train to the Shrine of the Little Flower, July 9-10-11.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

Mail this coupon to Mrs. Anna M. Nardina, 1361 Oakhill Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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"Go to the Poor!"

"Communism is intrinsically wrong, and no one who would save, Christian civilization may collaborate with it in any undertaking whatsoever."

THESE ARE emphatic words spoken at a crucial moment by the head of the Catholic Church.

While Christians recognize the evils which have bestirred men to revolt against the cruel, hard economic conditions born of un-Christian philosophy and economy, nevertheless, good Christians cannot collaborate with Communism in any of its undertakings.

Clever Communists recognize this pronouncement as well as do Christians.

Clever Communists, therefore, cunningly conceive a new approach to win over to their philosophy the exploited and innocent Christians.

In Spain, for example, Communists ceased calling themselves Communists. They labeled their followers as members of the "Popular Front."

In America, Communists still camouflage themselves under the banner of Communism; they still pretend to nominate candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency; they still deceive the gullible who believe that all Communists belong to the Communist Party.

As a matter of fact, Earl Browder, the official spokesman for Communism, officially has informed his followers to support the New Deal Party.

In 1936, Communists advised their followers to vote for the New Deal Party.

Now, the Communists have stolen the word "democracy." They have captured the political party known as the "Democratic Party."

They have appealed to Catholics and Protestants to join with them in a popular front against their common exploiters.

Communism, officially in America, has adopted Roosevelt, Morgenthau, Hull, Hopkins, Perkins, Wallace, Ickes, Cohan, Frankfurter, Lilienthal, Murphy and many other New Dealers too numerous to mention, in an undertaking aimed at superimposing communistic principles and practices upon the American people.

Not one of these gentlemen, recognizing the inherent evils supported by Communism, has officially and consistently waged war against this red menace. By their silence, they have accepted this anti-Christian, anti-God and anti-American support.

Read once more the words of Pius XI: *"Communism is intrinsically wrong, and no one who would save Christian civilization may collaborate with it in any undertaking whatsoever."*

"You are either with Me or against Me," said Jesus Christ.

In this battle, which will be fought decisively between now and 1941, Christian Americans are either with Christ or against Him. They are against Him if they collaborate in any undertaking whatsoever with Communism.

The shackles of economic slavery must be broken — they must be broken in a Christian manner.

The philosophy of exploitation must be destroyed. But it must be supplanted by the philosophy of pure Christianity.

Communist leadership, Communist principles and Communist co-operation cannot be accepted and must not be accepted by Christian Americans.

There is no compromise!

Compromisers within the Christian faith are more dangerous than an army of Lenins, of Stalins, of Browders and of Trotzkys. Therefore, now that Browder has officially indicated that the New Deal Party is the popular front which either contains the principles of Communism or which, inevitably, leads to them, where do Christians stand?

This is a challenge to everyone who reads it. It is a challenge to oppose the destructionism of the New Deal and the pussy-footing of Christian Americans who either directly or indirectly are collaborating with the communistic principle of destructionism.

A MESSAGE TO PLATOONS

MY FRIENDS: May I extend sincere thanks to the thousands who are joining in platoons of twenty-five to carry on the work of social justice. You are independent of every other organization.

You and your group of twenty-five are directly affiliated to me.

Above all things else I am a priest and an American citizen.

I am interested primarily in Christian social justice because it is the only way out of our economic dilemma.

Now here is my first instruction to you. It is work for you to do immediately:

(a) You will call yourselves a Social Justice Platoon.

(b) You will go to the working man, especially where he is poor and, in general, go to the poor.

The words in the above sentence are not mine. They were first spoken by the great Leo XIII, the patron of the poor.

Hence, I instruct you to go to the working man. "He is poor. He is exposed more than others to the wiles of agitators who, taking advantage of his extreme need, kindle his heart to envy of the rich and urge him to seize by force what fortune seems to have denied him unjustly."

The above words are not mine. They are the words of Pius XI. He adds: "If the priest will not go to the working man and to the poor, to warn them or to disabuse them of prejudice and false theory, they will become an easy prey for the apostles of Communism."

The Shrine of the Little Flower has always gone to the poor. It has fed hundreds of thousands of persons. It has clothed them and sheltered them. It has distributed more than three million copies of the Papal Encyclicals without charging a penny therefore. It has carried the gospel of social justice in season and out of season to millions of Americans.

Now we may not rest on our laurels. The past is past. We must become active in these platoons which we are establishing.

While I have castigated capitalism for its glaring sins, nine years ago I said: "Capitalists, when your hands are unable to defend yourselves and the right of private property, you will find my voice defending you and defending private property from the ravages of Communism which are in the offing."

FROM THE TOWER

Therefore, leaders of platoons, go to the rich and to the capitalists as well as to the poor. Ask them to support you in your fight against Communism, against seizure of property, against destructionism which is propagated by this Federal Government.

In great cities like Boston, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, I ask you in the name of social justice and in the blessed name of the Founder of its principles, Jesus Christ, to go to the poor in a most practical manner. It will be possible for some platoons to set up soup kitchens. It will be possible for others to extend care to children. It will be possible for other groups to gather clothing and distribute it amongst the needy.

Go to the poor and to the working man, is my first command.

Some merchants will gladly assist you. Some property owner will assign you a vacant store to dispense your charity.

But be careful lest greed and bad bookkeeping will be your downfall. Account for every penny you receive. Account for every penny you expend. Permit no one to work in your group or with your group, which is limited to twenty-five, unless that person has been perfectly scrutinized.

Distinguish not between Catholic, Protestant or Jew in your charity. But perform your deeds in the name of Christ, our crucified God.

Remember that you are not my agents but Christ's agents.

Remember that He multiplied five loaves to feed five thousand. If you have that Christian objective in mind, he will continue to multiply five loaves to feed five thousand.

Together we stand in this campaign of social justice for the poor and the working man. If you fail, I fail. If we fail who knows but that social justice will fail in America as it did in Spain followed by a period of bloody civil warfare?

God has been good to America in establishing plenty for all.

The ungodly have been bad to America in denying this plenty for all from being distributed.

Go to the poor and to the working man. Teach them that Christ wants them to be happy; that Christ wants them to enjoy the plenitude which He has multiplied; that Christ wants them to possess private property; that Christ wants them to fight the destructionism, not only of inordinate capitalism which deprived men of private property but also the destructionism of Communism which keeps men poor, servile and destitute as slaves of a state; that Christ wants them to provide for their own livelihood and not be dependent upon the doles of a government.

Boast not that we predicted the occurrence of this present depression more than a year before it struck with its viciousness. But boast, if you must, that the uncompromising principles of Christianity alone can save America and the faith of our fathers.

Therefore, put aside selfishness, personal inconvenience and week-end parties, as you organize for the poor and the working man in this crisis which will culminate by 1941.

In that year either Christianity or chaos will rule America for years to come. The future is worth fighting for, is worth sacrificing for.

You can't convince the poor and the working man by words. You must convince him by Christian deeds.

Please report to me each week as to your activities.

In a later issue I will indicate further work for you to perform. At the present everyone who proclaims that he loves social justice is sincerely asked to take up this work of going to the poor.

As a last warning, exercise the greatest possible care that borers from within do not wreck your little platoon.

Father Coughlin

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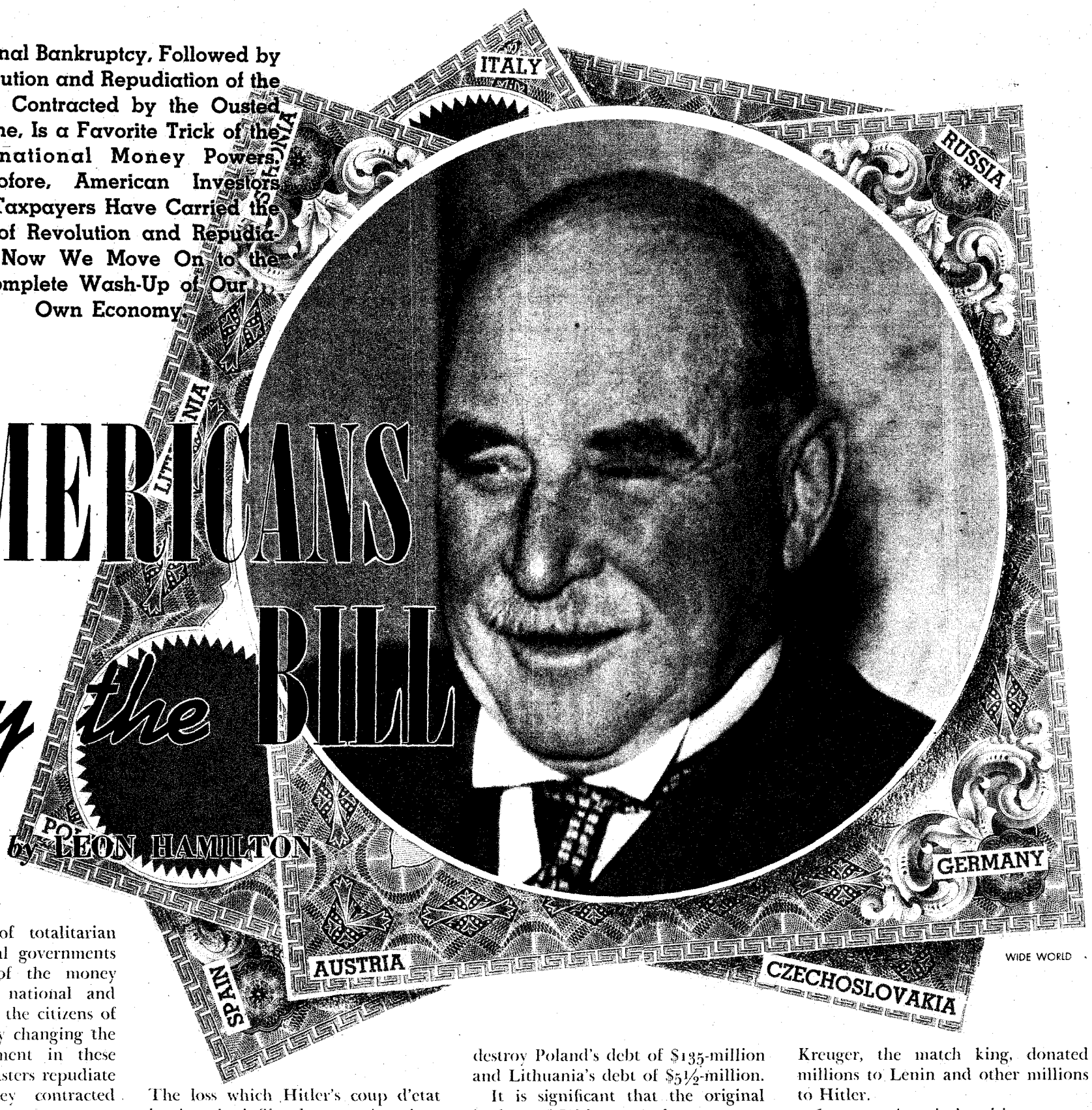
National Bankruptcy, Followed by Revolution and Repudiation of the Debts Contracted by the Ousted Regime, Is a Favorite Trick of the International Money Powers. Heretofore, American Investors and Taxpayers Have Carried the Loss of Revolution and Repudiation; Now We Move On to the Complete Wash-Up of Our Own Economy.

AMERICANS pay the BILL

by LEON HAMILTON



WIDE WORLD

THE SETTING up of totalitarian states under dictatorial governments is a favorite trick of the money masters for saddling national and international debts on the citizens of "creditor nations." By changing the form of the government in these nations, the money masters repudiate all debts which they contracted through the former government. When a nation is bankrupt its money aristocracy simply reorganizes the government.

Thus, the American citizenry, forced to pay taxation to compensate for defaulted bonds, sustains the loss effected by changes of government in Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy and various nations of South America, and by the consequent repudiation of outstanding indebtedness.

The story of how the money monopoly controlling Russia overturned the monarchy of the Romanovs, and the provincial government of Kerensky, to set up the dictatorship of Lenin and Stalin, is already known to readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The Soviet rulers summarily repudiated the debts contracted by the monarchy, and by the provisional government, and proceeded to contract new debts for reorganizing and refinancing of the nation. Ultimately, the bankers in America who had advanced the loans saddled the unpaid debts onto the shoulders of the American citizenry whose money they so prodigally donated and, just as prodigally, allowed to be lost.

By Hitler's Austrian coup, Americans have again suffered a loss of $24-million—quite a tidy sum even in these days when America's national debt is more than $38-billion. Germany's acquisition of power over Austria brought about a discount of from 66 to 75 per cent in Austrian bonds. Originally, American investors purchased $73½-million of Austrian bonds but Austria had reduced its total indebtedness to $35¼-million. The loss which Hitler's coup d'etat in Austria inflicted upon American investors, therefore, amounts to some $24-million on $35¼-million indebtedness. The largest portion of this "investment" is $21-million of 7 per cent bonds of the National Austrian government. This was a J. P. Morgan & Co. bond issue, originally totalling $25-million.

The loan was marketed in 1930 in America and was part of an international financing program to bail out Austria and Germany from Versailles insolvency and reparations bankruptcy. The original offering price was 95, and in 1938 the loan sold as high as 105½, but after the Hitler move it broke to 28!

Hitler's accession to power in Germany cost American investors some $300-million. Americans hold about $454,750,000 of German bonds, out of an original issue of $743,000,000. Hitler's inauguration of the totalitarian state of National Socialism cut the value of German bonds from 75 per cent to 60 per cent.

The two largest German issues are the Dawes loan of 1924 and the Young loan of 1930—both bond issues floated in America by syndicates headed by J. P. Morgan and Company. However, these syndicates did not suffer the loss: They saddled it on the depositors and investors whose money they used to subscribe to these bonds. Meanwhile, in the flotation of these bonds, the syndicates made millions in brokerage charges.

Thus National Socialism has cost Americans $324-million to date. Furthermore, the German menace to Lithuania and Poland threatens to destroy Poland's debt of $135-million and Lithuania's debt of $5½-million.

It is significant that the original backers of Hitler were the very same who financed Lenin and Trotsky in Russia. The roster of their names duplicates, almost exactly, the list of the merchants of murder and the dealers in death and destruction in the World War. Thus, they loaned money to wage war, they sold their munitions and engines of murder, and they subsidized saboteurs and revolutionists to overturn the instituted government.

In the newly formed government, which they then still controlled, they repudiated debts contracted with other nations and they amassed profits from the socialization of the private property and the collectivization of the productive facilities of their nationals.

Thus, the international bankers of the Rothschild-Bleichroeder-Warburg-Mendelssohn group set up Communism in Russia, National Socialism in Germany, Fascism in Italy; totalitarianism in Poland, Lithuania, Hungary and Esthonia; authoritarianism in Mexico and South America; economic planning in Britain and France, as economic and social instruments to repudiate debts owed to America and to salvage losses which they sustained in prosecuting war for these nations.

The early financial backer of Hitler, Fritz Thyssen, the Ruhr industrialist and director of the Schneider Creusot Armament Company, donated millions to carry on the war in Spain—to the Nationalists through Germany and to the Loyalists through France—in order to facilitate the purchase of arms and munitions. The late Ivar Kreuger, the match king, donated millions to Lenin and other millions to Hitler.

Just as America's citizens were forced by increased taxation to pay off the principal and interest of war debts, which England, France and Russia had repudiated, so now they will be forced to pay off the discounts in Austrian, German, Polish, Czechoslovakian and Lithuanian bonds. After all the syndicates which subscribed their investors' and depositors' money to these bonds have made their profit in brokerage fees; now, the investors and depositors must sustain the loss in these discounted bonds. In the case of notes, supposedly held by the United States Treasury, the citizens will write off the loss in increased taxation.

It is quite evident that the money masters who arranged the Schacht economic anschluss of Austria and Germany were aware that it was only a step to the inevitable social and national anschluss. It is particularly significant that the former German Minister of Finance, Dr. Schacht, also entered into economic and financial agreements with Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Poland and the Balkan States.

By throwing German money into these nations, and by establishing German financial institutions in these countries, the money masters have created the pretext for Germany to step into these nations in an effort to "protect German investments" and to dominate these nations' civil, political and economic life.

American investors and citizens are footing the bill for this conquest just as they paid the bill for the World War.

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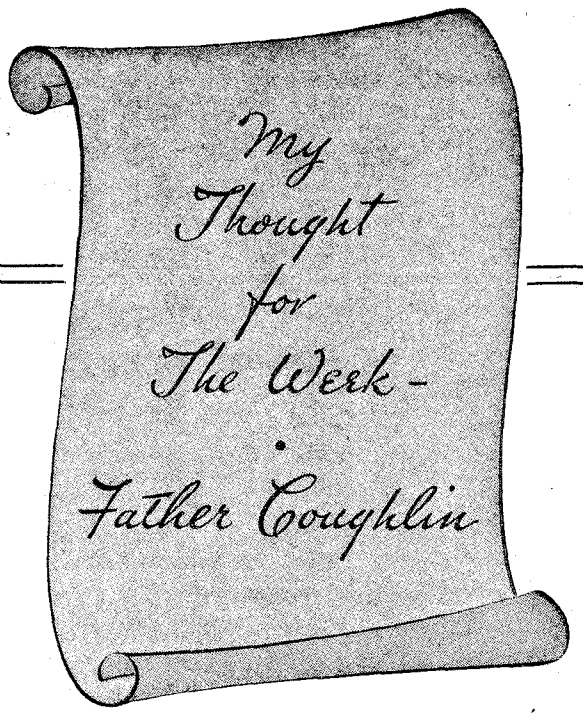

WHEN WILL THEY LEARN?

THIS depression has affected severely the laboring class of America. Does the laboring class recognize that it has been in a war and that the last battle is still to be fought?

I mean that its opponents have been so-called industry.

Industry is suffering more than is labor today.

It has more to lose and is losing it rapidly.

It has more to suffer and is suffering it whiningly.

Industry is bankrupt of leadership.

Industry is bankrupt of justice.

Industry is bankrupt of the Christian principles of Christ.

Industry can't win the last battle.

Consider that "industry" is more or less a misnomer in America. For years, the whales of industry have been swallowing the minnows.

For years, a relentless battle of unjust competition has marked the progress of materialistic America.

For years, international finance has been busy assimilating so-called industry. At one juncture, the House of J. P. Morgan and Company controlled approximately $40-billion worth of finance, industry and commerce.

Today, industry and finance are Siamese twins because industrialists of former generations were not clever enough, Christian enough and American enough to divorce industry from finance and to oppose the international racketeers who regulated the destinies of money and of industry.

In fine, the mills of the gods grind slowly but surely. This is now well known to the stupid industrialists whose factories and mills and office buildings were constructed upon the quicksands of usury.

It is most unfortunate that the same international bankers who usurped industry in the past five decades are not bearing the brunt of the defeat about to be administered to their puppets in steel, in motors, in textiles and in railroads.

It is doubly unfortunate that their opponents are about to substitute a form of State socialism and irreligion as the cure-all for the exploitation of the masses.

Industry had an opportunity to clean its own house and failed to do so.

Industry had an opportunity to adopt Christian social justice and refused to do so.

Many of the Apocalyptic pronouncements of St. John will be fulfilled even in this generation unless industry divorces itself from the master usurers of civilization; unless industry accepts the social philosophy of Jesus Christ.

TWO YEARS ago General Motors Corporation made a profit of $238,705,193. The executives of this corporation, like many other industrialists, were of the opinion that the depression had passed. Meanwhile the C.I.O. teeth bit huge chunks into the prosperity of motordom.

Meanwhile, the Roosevelt depression, like the Assyrians, swept over a revived nation leaving disaster in its wake.

Now, motor industrialists and the majority of other industrialists are bent upon removing Roosevelt from office. Up to date their criticism of the administration has been negative although they have been justified in much of their criticism.

The lamentable thing is that motor industrialists and others do not recognize the necessity of establishing a positive platform. They are foolishly attaching their hopes to the nomination of Vandenberg for President which means the revival of a mild form of Republicanism.

"Foolish" is the correct word to use. Although Vandenberg may be nominated, he can never be elected except he and his party adopt a policy of declaring a moratorium on more than $31-billion worth of bonds now extant; of removing taxation from food and clothing and entertainment; of advocating an annual living wage for labor.

Unless the motor industrialists and the Republicans adopt a Christian platform and come out openly against pagan, oriental usury, there is no hope for them or for America.

Should Vandenberg be elected on an old-fashioned Republican platform, it would only increase the ravages of the Communist revolution which is about to follow.

SOCIAL JUSTICE, including Father Coughlin, can never go along with that kind of Republicanism. The milder revolution coming through Rooseveltian policies is preferable, although both are heinous.

HERE is a gloomy picture for those who care to read. Eighty per cent of our cities of more than 250,000 population either are now bankrupt or will be within six months.

In the area of Detroit alone 60,000 more persons will be on the dole within the next week and a half. Things are getting better and better for the destructionists and worse and worse for the property holders.

Meanwhile it might be well to turn our attention to the banking situation in America. One Detroit banking institution that has $400-million on deposit has extended only a paltry $50-million in loans. Thirty of this $50-million is loaned to brokers at 1½ per cent. The remaining $20-million is all the commercial loans extended.

Of the $350-million not loaned by this bank and representing depositors' money, a great portion of it is invested in tax-exempt Government bonds.

This represents a more precarious condition than existed in 1933! If the depositors called on this bank for their money, the bank would be forced to sell these bonds over the counter.

Practically the same condition exists in 90 per cent of the banking institutions of the nation which are affiliated to the Federal Reserve Banking System. If a run on the banks would be scheduled for a certain day, these banks could not pay their depositors except they sold the bonds at bargain prices which would mean that United States tax-exempt bonds would fall below par because practically $2,500,000,000 worth of these securities are held by these banks.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.
EDITORIAL COUNSEL

(By Permission of His Superior)

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just, living, annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property, with government's chief concern for the poor.

Pius XI Calls the Turn on Communists

(From Encyclical Letter of Pope Pius XI on Atheistic Communism, March, 1937)

In the beginning Communism showed itself for what it was in all its perversity; but very soon it realized that it was thus alienating the people.

It has therefore changed its tactics, and strives to entice the multitudes by trickery of various forms, hiding its real designs behind ideas that in themselves are good and attractive.

Thus, aware of the universal desire for peace, the leaders of Communism pretend to be the most zealous promoters and propagandists in the movement for world amity. Yet at the same time they stir up a class-warfare which causes rivers of blood to flow.

Realizing that their system offers no internal guarantee of peace, they have recourse to unlimited armaments.

Under various names which do not suggest Communism, they establish organizations and periodicals with the sole purpose of carrving their ideas into quarters otherwise inaccessible.

They try perfidiously to worm their way even into the professedly Catholic and religious organizations.

Again, without receding an inch from their subversive principles, they invite Catholics to collaborate with them in the realm of so-called humanitarianism and charity.

At times they even make proposals that are in perfect harmony with the Christian spirit and the doctrine of the Church.

Elsewhere they carry their hypocrisy so far as to encourage the belief that Communism, in countries where faith and culture are more strongly entrenched, will assume another and much milder form, and it will not interfere with the practice of religion, and will respect liberty of conscience.

There are some even who refer to certain changes recently introduced into soviet legislation as a proof that Communism is about to abandon its program of war against God.

Organization is Commendable

Elsewhere in the paper, in speaking of the organization of platoons to engage in the corporate works of mercy for the poor and in instructing them afterwards, Father Coughlin said that all members of platoons would be directly affiliated to him and not through a middle man.

In no sense does Father Coughlin wish to be interpreted as opposed to such commendable organizations as those sponsored by and totally controlled by Mr. Walter Baertschi, who is the chief officer in Friends and Neighbors of Ohio.

On the contrary, Father Coughlin recognizes the sterling quality of Mr. Baertschi and approves of the principles and objectives which Mr. Baertschi has in mind.

Organizations throughout the nation of such a type are always to be commended.

Father Coughlin, at this moment, is not affiliated with any of these organizations and can claim no support for them. He wishes them all godspeed and merely emphasizes that they are not his organizations but independent groups who valiantly are following the principles of social justice.

When the proper moment arrives—and not before that time—Father Coughlin will assemble all organizations whose leaders care to follow him.

Meanwhile, your support for the broadcasting, which is arranged for next season, should be sent directly to Father Coughlin.

It is to be hoped that all sincere lovers of social justice in Ohio and elsewhere will subscribe to Social Justice which is Father Coughlin's contact with his friends and supporters.

Hague of New Jersey

For years Social Justice and Father Coughlin have maintained that, in their final results, Communism and Socialism are, practically, the same.

Communism in Russia nationalized all property and persecuted all religionists.

Socialism in Germany, under Hitler, did likewise.

It is readily admitted that Communists and Socialists are bitter opponents: The former advocate violence, revolution and bloodshed; the latter are content with using propaganda and politics to achieve their ends.

It was unfortunate that Mr. Norman Thomas, who is a sincere gentleman, was refused the use of the public platform in New Jersey. Nevertheless, because Mayor Hague of Jersey City recognized that Socialists and Communists are running towards the same goal over different roads, he was justified on that specific occasion in refusing Mr. Thomas a hearing. The leader of the Socialist party was more than suspected of advocating the policies of the C.I.O. in New Jersey—an organization which has fallen under the leadership of the Reds.

Social Justice stands for free speech.

Social Justice is of the opinion that Norman Thomas should be permitted to speak in New Jersey, or any other place, provided he rents a hall or a field for his audience.

Free speech is a doctrine to be defended *as long as free speech is not employed to destroy free speech.*

Would Mayor Hague be permitted to preach his doctrines in Socialist Germany?

Would Father Coughlin be permitted to preach his doctrines on the Red Square of Moscow?

The answer to these questions is obvious.

Mr. Browder and Mr. Thomas advocate the use of free speech on public squares only to destroy the freedom of speech which now exists in America.

As a matter of fact, the freedom of speech in our country has come to such a pass that neither the Mutual Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Corporation or the Columbia Broadcasting System will sell SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CORPORATION time on their airways to disseminate the doctrines propounded by Father Coughlin.

There is a distinction to be considered in the case of Hague of New Jersey and his refusal to permit Norman Thomas and others to use the public property free of charge.

Go and rent a hall and hire an audience. Mayor Hague did not refuse permission to Thomas to rent the hall. But Mayor Kelley and his cohorts in Chicago did refuse permission to Father Coughlin to rent Soldiers Field!

So what?

It is ridiculous for the Communists to tag the charge of "Fascism" on Mayor Hague. In 1935, Communists agreed to charge every person with Fascism who opposed them.

Hague is no Fascist. If anything he is an old-line, log-rolling, vote-tilting Democrat-capitalist. That he is opposed to Communism nobody denies. But Il Duce Mussolini would suffer a heart attack if he thought Frank Hague was being classified as a Fascist.

Gold at $41.34

Rife is the conversation around the Rialto of Wall Street that Mr. Roosevelt is about to revaluate the price of the gold ounce.

Before 1934, the gold ounce was $20.67.

After the revaluation Mr. Roosevelt "upped" the price to $35 an ounce.

It is probable that within a month the price will be raised to $41.34.

Recently Social Justice explained that our foreign dollar, which was pegged at 59.04, is a mere theoretical price because, from a practical viewpoint, it is much above $1.20 at the present writing.

This means that a Frenchman wishing to buy a bushel of wheat prefers to trade with the Argentine than with the United States where the foreign dollar is practically 40 cents higher than it is in the Argentine.

The stabilization fund, employed by Secretary Morgenthau to balance the value of the American foreign dollar, failed to operate.

If and when the $41.34 gold ounce will be decreed by Mr. Roosevelt, it is expected that there will be a momentary rise in the stock market.

The dear American foreign dollar (approximately $1.20) and the dear American domestic dollar (approximately $1.35) have much to do in keeping America in the depression.

The only remedy for this Government to expedite trade and commerce and industry, in relation to dollars, is to issue more currency dollars among the public and thereby reduce our bloated dollar to 100 pennies or less.

Tapping Relief Taxes

Out of every dollar of the enormous emergency relief appropriation, which the country's taxpayers are called upon to produce, only about 60 cents trickles down to the people on relief.

Forty per cent of these emergency appropriations goes for "overhead"—to support the great army of office holders and political favorites and to pay big salaries and traveling expenses. Of the 60 cents left for direct relief, its apportionment is controlled to influence politics, being dispensed to reward political support or withheld to punish political opposition.

It is the knowledge of this wastefulness, no doubt, that is behind many of the suggestions that relief spending "be turned back to the states and local communities." The catch is, of course, that the New Deal will never permit local units to spend federal money. When New Dealers speak of "local relief control" they mean that the states should carry the load. This they are obviously unable to do. Many of the less prosperous communities already were exhausted by the local relief burden long before federal aid came into the picture. More and more of the big centers are encountering trouble—witness Cleveland and Chicago. Philadelphia refuses to spend a cent for direct relief.

As a Kentucky representative, John M. Robsion stated on the floor of Congress a week ago: "We need to take politics out of relief, and relief out of partisan politics, and get the money to those who need the relief . . . Let us put a stop forever to this financing of either faction in the Democratic party or any other party, or financing either party in the final election, out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the country."

It is now admitted that on an average from 25 to 33-1/3 per cent of the income of the American people goes for taxes—district, town, city, county, state and national. Some day there will come an end to the people's patience. Taxpayers will refuse to pay "relief taxes" to be used for political patronage.

None knows the effect of this tax burden on the people better, and none has expressed it so well, as President Roosevelt himself, several years ago:

"Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who works and, if excessive, they are reflected in closed factories and a great army of unemployed walking the highways seeking the jobs they cannot find."

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The Week in the Nation

POLITICS

Redolent Reds Reach Out

In 1919 the Communist party was established in the United States with some 35,000 members. From then until 1935 the Reds, devoted to overthrow of Constitutional government by force, spent themselves in vicious attacks on American men and institutions.

In 1935, with Communism controlled under the dictatorship of Stalin in Russia, the Reds realized that if progress were to be made in America, it could be made only through deception; through a "popular front" of all left-wing, or quasi left-wing organizations. At that time Moscow ordered its agents throughout the world to "bore from within" every possible, religious, civic and political organization.

Last week, following the mandate of Moscow, the American Communist party in its 10th annual national convention in New York extended the "right hand of fellowship" to 21,000,000 Roman Catholics in America; pledged support to both the C.I.O. and A.F.L.; announced formation of a "democratic front" for political purposes, and gave flat endorsements to President Roosevelt and the New Deal; to Governor Frank Murphy in Michigan, and to New Dealers in various other state governments.

Destructionism Buried

Burying beneath oratorical blizzards their pledged purposes of destruction of all religion and government, the Communists dwelt lengthily on the "democratic traditions" of Jefferson, Paine, Lincoln and Roosevelt; assured delegates of Communist reverence for religion, liberalism, peace, security, jobs and democracy.

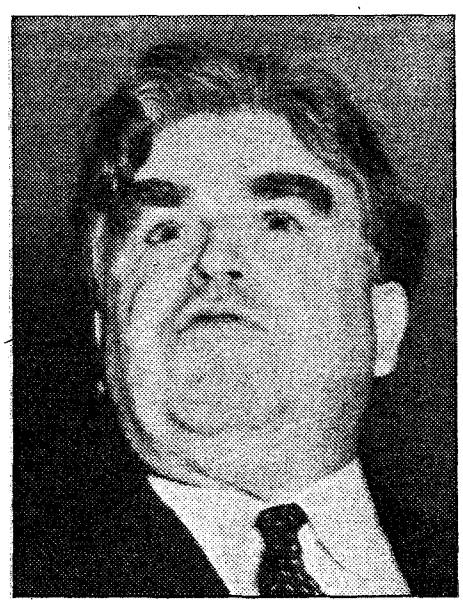
Earl Browder, Communist party general secretary, reached for the ultimate in deception when he sought the support of America's Roman Catholic population. "There is," he said, "no cause for conflict between us (Catholics and Communists) for Communists *scrupulously respect all religious beliefs and avoid all offense against them, firmly upholding complete religious freedom and toleration.*"

These words of Browder stood naked against such realities in the Catholic mind as the burning and pillaging of churches in Russia and Spain; the violation and butchering of nuns and priests, and the oppression and annihilation of religion in every country into which the serpent of Communism has ever crawled.

Browder's deception found difficult going when he sought to erase his own previous utterances in which all religion was damned, and when he sought to reconcile the problem of Catholic priests and laymen now vigorously engaged in rooting out from America Communism's known menace.

Climax

The national assembly of redolent Reds reached the climax of planned duplicity in the final session. After blessing the goodness of dictator Stalin, seating him in spirit as honorary



JOHN L. LEWIS, chairman of the C.I.O., received endorsement along with President Roosevelt and Michigan's Governor Frank Murphy in the 10th annual Communist convention at New York. The Reds pledged themselves to further the C.I.O. which they helped to found. (Acme)

chairman, and singing the *"Internationale,"* the Reds adopted a new party constitution with a preamble "pledging Communists to defend the United States Constitution."

This document, the work of Browder, was sprung as a surprise on the delegates who accepted it nontheless. Browder, laiason officer between the Reds in America and the Red dictatorship in Moscow, planned the new Red constitution as a framework for the deceptive "Democratic front," intended to lure into Communism's nest all those not forewarned of the deceptive purpose.

Coincidence

Now that the fight for tax revision is over, perhaps Representative Fred M. Vinson, a leading administration supporter in the war on undistributed profits and capital gains, can safely pack up. President Roosevelt appointed the Kentucky representative to a life position as Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia during the last session of Congress, and he was confirmed as a judge early last December.

One session adjourned and another convened, and still the Hon. Vinson lingered on. He has not yet taken the oath.

Perhaps political service has nothing to do with appointment to the Court in these times. It may be just a coincidence.

QUOTES

"Communists scrupulously respect all religious beliefs and avoid all offense against them, firmly upholding complete religious freedom and toleration." — Earl Browder's address at Communist party convention.

* * *

"Local authorities must, without loss of time, throw all the necessary forces on the anti-God front . . . The fight against religion is the fight of the day."—Pravda, official Soviet government paper.

* * *

"Systematically and unswervingly combating religion."—"Program of Communist International."

* * *

"Religion and Communism are incompatible, both theoretically and practically. In practice, no less than in theory, Communism is incompatible with religious faiths."—"A.B.C. of Communism."

* * *

"Communism is intrisically wrong, and no one who would save Christian civilization may collaborate with it in any undertaking whatsoever."—Pope Pius XI.

ADMINISTRATION

Unpleasant Buzzing

Buzzing in the Presidential ears this week were further repercussions of the Administration's venture into primary politics in half a dozen states. The cumulative whispers of interference in Florida, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Alabama, Oregon and Iowa, roared themselves into a furious blast as Congressmen and commentators denounced Administration meddling.

The action of Harry Hopkins, W.P.A. head and greatest spender in national history, drew most censure. Already faced with charges of using W.P.A. funds for political purposes, Hopkins placed his neck on the chopping block by hand-picking Representative Otha D. Wearin to oppose Democrat-Senator Guy M. Gillette in Iowa. Effect of the action, as Washington reporters pointed out, was to warn W.P.A. dolesters to vote for Wearin, or face loss of jobs.

Against his action in selecting Wearin, Hopkins' protestations that W.P.A. workers would not be coerced in their voting choices appeared as so much wind.

THIS LAND OF OURS

Frank is in the parlor
Talking milk and honey.
Hopkins is in the counting room
Passing out the money.
Jim is on the front porch
Picking candidates.
Congress pounds the rubber stamp,
Wondering how it rates.
The Reds are on the east coast
Preparing revolution,
The world's gone mad, and I am sad—
They're proving evolution!

Hot Potato

Like a hot potato, the administration this week hoped to drop its anti-trust cases against the big three of motordom—Ford, Chrysler and General Motors.

Indictments returned by a federal grand jury at South Bend, Ind., caught the administration off balance, insofar as they were returned in five days. New Dealers interested in prosecuting the cases assumed presentation of evidence would take six weeks or more.

The cases, which hinge on automotive manufacturer-dealer relationships, involved subsidiary financing companies of the big three—General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Universal Credit Corporation and Commercial Credit Corporation. Heavily involved in politics is the whole situation. G. Hall Roosevelt, vice-president of Commercial Investment Trust, is a brother-in-law of President Roosevelt. Walter P. Chrysler is a heavy Democratic party contributor. Indiana, where the case is being tried, is saddled with New Deal and Anti-New Deal election trouble.

DR. HARCOURT MORGAN, T.V.A. director, mops his brow, as he appears before a joint Congressional committee investigating charges of corruption and mismanagement of the New Deal's power project, which has been called "socialistic." Charges were brought by Dr. Arthur Morgan, ousted T.V.A. chairman. (Acme)

Analysis

An analysis of the entire situation shows further complication. Cases against the big three were dropped in Milwaukee, Wis., last December, when Federal Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger dismissed a grand jury sitting in the prosecution, charging that court methods were being used in an attempt to force a civil decree.

Pressure for prosecution has been advancing from several sources: from independent finance companies which would benefit from higher interest rates if given the opportunity; from Wisconsin progressives, and from the anti-trust wing of the New Deal. Meanwhile, it appeared the three involved would spare the administration embarrassment by accepting a "consent decree" under which, voluntarily, the Big Three would agree to cease objectionable practices.

Reorganization Revival

Although committed to "no reprisals" for the defeat of the Reorganization bill, President Roosevelt was not committed to "no revivals" of the measure. Accordingly, he took into a conference with Vice President Garner, Speaker Bankhead, Senator Barkley and Representative Rayburn his hopes for unearthing the thing from the grave where the house buried it, Washington reporters said.

Outcome of this conference was not revealed, although it was suggested the President stood strongly for presentation of the whole measure to Congress at the first opportunity.

Government Power Monopoly

New Deal efforts to control electrical power supply bases over wide areas received severe criticism in charges of corruption leveled by Dr. Arthur Morgan, deposed T.V.A. chairman. But while the malodorous vapor of his disclosures still hovered near Senatorial nostrils, further charges were directed from Nebraska to the effect that the administration sought to erect a "state-wide monopoly of the power business, under Washington control."

Irked Nebraskans were protesting against P.W.A. approval given to a project under which three power districts would purchase 10 of the 13 private power companies in the state.

The 1,100-member Platte River Water Protective association sent a protest to Washington. They maintained the government's power scheme would cripple agriculture in Nebraska. They feared a state-wide government monopoly of hydro power; high rates fixed by a Federal bureau.

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The Week in the World

MEN and EVENTS

Spain

THE simple truth about the civil war in Spain has been exceedingly difficult of access to American readers. Strict censorship on both sides of the military lines, coupled with the propagandist nature of most news about Spain, has served to give this country a one-sided picture. The war has been on long enough for reliable correspondents to collect their own information on both sides and return to this country to write it. They bear out the story of Franco's Spain that SOCIAL JUSTICE has been trying to tell week after week.

Two series, among many, commendable for their accuracy and fairness have been the reports of Capt. M. M. Corpening in the *Chicago Tribune* and Harold Callender in the *New York Times*.

"The internal economic condition of Franco's Spain appears good," writes Capt. Corpening. "The country in the north is more attractive than that encountered in south, central and eastern Spain. The countryside is rolling with much vegetation and cultivation in the lowlands. Farmers —men and women—are plentiful in the fields. Many bands of sheep and nondescript goats dot the roadside . . .

"While the country around Irun and San Sebastian was disputed territory earlier in the conflict, there is little evidence of destruction. In the large cities, such as San Sebastian, Burgos and Saratoga, there is no evidence of war except shelters against air bombs and streets full of soldiers, with army trucks, mule carts, etc. crowding out civilian enterprise.

"Trains and buses are all crowded; taxicabs are scarce. Prices vary. In Saragossa, for instance, socks and underwear cost about five times the Chicago prices, but food and drinks are cheaper.

"Practically all working in behalf of Franco are fighting for a cause and donate their services. Army officers accept their peacetime pay . . . There are few beggars on the streets and little evidence of poverty is to be found. Even in waterfront slums, the Spanish people seem contented, fairly well clothed and have plenty to eat."

Gen. Franco's Recovery Task

If General Franco succeeds there probably will be a strong military dictatorship in Spain for many years, cables the *Times* correspondent. It is worth recording that British and other foreigners who have lived in Spain for years all believe that alien forces will depart and Spain will refuse to compromise her independence.

"Our policy will be an independent one; one without alliances. We shall have had enough of war for a long time," said an official.

For the Carlists, who call themselves "Traditionalists," Spain's civil war has been a crusade for Christianity with a slight admixture of social reform, says Callender. For the Falangists, who deem themselves ultra modern, it has been a crusade for social reform with a moderate admixture of Catholicism as a concession to tradition. The two are a long way apart, their main point of agreement being complete opposition to the "republic," democracy and the Marxist type of international socialism.

"We are resigned to the breaking up of the big estates, provided we get compensation," said a large landowner.

A distinguished churchman said: "Reactionary bishops will have to step aside, for the church is committed by the encyclical *"Quadragessimo Anno,"* to extensive social reforms which are long overdue in Spain."

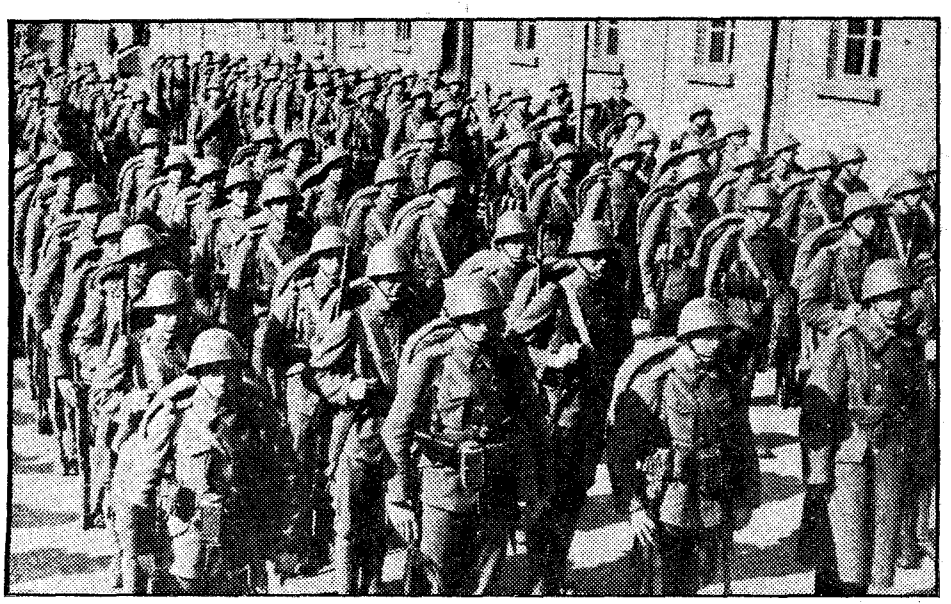
A charming young Spaniard at a dinner table was even more frankly informative:

"There is a Spanish saying that the best wedge is that of the same wood you are cutting. For this reason we think that fascism is only an antidote for bolshevism. But we shall not follow Germany nor Italy. The new State will not change the Spanish character.

"Democracy is a dishonest farce . . . France is controlled by Jewish interests, hence her association with Russia. Freemasonry, which is Jewish, is part of the British Intelligence Service. The conflict of fascism and bolshevism is between Jews and countries where they do not have power . . . "

An educated Falangist leader said: "The only danger in Europe is Russia. I have read Hitler's speeches, I don't see anything aggressive in them. He tells the truth to the people, while the democracies deceive their public . . . The great danger to Christianity is Communism."

A young officer commented: "In France and England, maybe in the United States, too, political problems would be solved if a few thousand people were shot."



Although reports of German troop movements were unfounded, the Czechs thought they were true and quickly mobilized to resist invasion. Defending the last outpost of democracy in Central Europe, surrounded by strong military powers and harassed by Red propaganda, the little republic of multiple minorities can be forgiven a state of nerves. (Acme)

Dispatch of troops into the hills of San Luis Potosi—ostensibly to put down a rebellion of General Cedillo—was actually to get the army out of Mexico City. Inside information discloses that the peril to President Cardenas was not from the private army of a feudal governor but a brewing revolt within the Mexican army. (Acme)

"All this is quite new in Spain," said a charming upper class woman showing the correspondent through admirably equipped and efficient headquarters of the Falangists at Valladolid. "If we had done this kind of thing before, we might have had no revolution or civil war."

She pointed out neat nurseries with animals painted on the walls, spacious kitchens for feeding the poor, wireless for giving orders throughout Nationalist Spain and elaborate card index records. More than 1,000 dining rooms for children have been established in Insurgent Spain in which some 62,000 are fed regularly.

All this work is being done by unpaid volunteers, chiefly by 15,000 girls and women mobilized by the Falangists, while 40,000 more collect funds. By voluntary donation of one day's pay a month, Sevillians built twenty working class villas last year and are now building 200 more. Two hundred other houses and flats have been built by the city itself.

"We need 10,000 new homes," said Mayor Marquess de Soto Hermoso. "We must raise the standard of living. We cannot talk of Greater Spain to people living in slums."

A proposal is under consideration for a state loan to property owners of 25-billion pesetas. "The present intention is to reconstruct with domestic financial resources *and thus be independent of foreign financiers,"* said a member of the National Council.

Japan

WITH the deposition of Japanese Foreign Minister Hirota and the appointment of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki as his successor, the military faction now holds all but two of the seven cabinet posts in Tokio. Only the premier and finance minister are civilians. From exerting pressure behind the scenes of government, the military caste has now gone on to seize full responsibility, apparently ready to stake all on their program of oriental aggression. Civilians will have less to say than ever.

Contemporary with the recent cabinet changes, Tokio began pressure in the foreign office to abolish many veteran diplomats, replacing them with young military men who, although unfamiliar with career diplomacy, can speak for Japan's aggressive ambition.

Meanwhile, the seriousness of the crisis in China is indicated by reports that the invaders in North China are able to control only that part of the country directly under Japanese guns. Spirited resistance from the Chinese populace continues, so that Japan is not even able to keep railroads open in the conquered territory.

In order to give further attention to the "stake all" policy in China, Japan's new military diplomats are seeking to open negotiations with Soviet Russia. Tokio is proposing that a Soviet-Japanese commission seek to settle the "2,000 pending issues" between the two countries. Japan would like to be relieved of the Russian threat in order to withdraw more troops with which to crush China. The Reds are reported cold to the overtures from the island people.

Czechoslovakia

IT IS about time that somebody debunked the world's latest war scare on the Czech frontier, which, according to alarmist news accounts, "rocked the chancellories of Europe." In two events of the past week this was expertly done.

"After looking over the situation impartially, examining the official versions of both sides and taking into consideration independent accounts," observes the veteran Karl H. Von Wiegand, Berlin correspondent for INS, "it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that *a war scare has been artificially created by the weapons of propaganda and counter propaganda."*

Germany's fiery propaganda minister, Joseph Goebbels, was characteristically unrestrained in fastening responsibility for "panic-mongering" on "international Marxist war-baiters in Prague, Moscow, Paris and London." These forces, said Goebbels, are *"paid hirelings of high finance and armament industries and they are out to enrich themselves out of the blood of nations.* . . . We quite understand why international democracy wants to see the Rome-Berlin axis disrupted."

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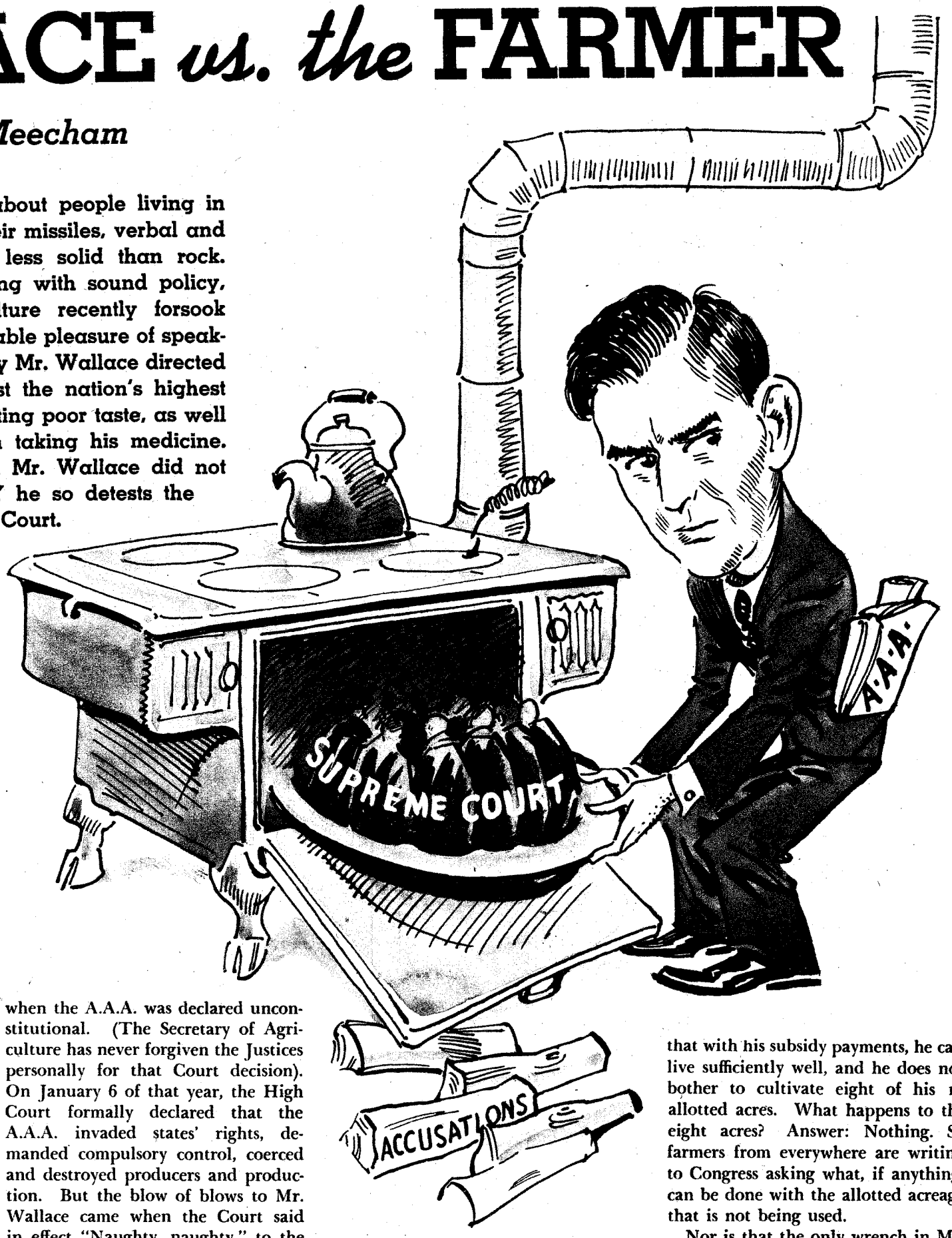
WALLACE *vs. the* FARMER

by Mark Meecham

There is an old saying about people living in glass houses confining their missiles, verbal and otherwise, to substances less solid than rock. Discarding the sages along with sound policy, the Secretary of Agriculture recently forsook discretion for the questionable pleasure of speaking his mind. Unfortunately Mr. Wallace directed his wrath publicly against the nation's highest judicial personage, exhibiting poor taste, as well as poor sportsmanship in taking his medicine. But the real story—which Mr. Wallace did not bother to tell—is WHY he so detests the Supreme Court.



ONCE a President, irked by the demand for constitutionality—a quality which his legislation never seemed to have—set about to "reform" our whole judicial system by packing the courts. An irate people rebuffed him.

Another time a Senate body formally approved for appointment to the inner sanctums of judicial supremacy, a man known to have pledged lifetime espousal to an organization openly hostile to more than 36 million American people.

But the all-time high in judicial disrespect was reached by Henry Agard Wallace, our politically appointed minister of agrarian policy, when he recently uncorked all his bottled-up venom of the last 2½ years in a scorching letter to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was the old trick of blaming somebody else when you are about to be found out, and Mr. Wallace evinced no qualms in employing it.

All the public knew about the court action was Mr. Wallace's well-publicized criticism — that the Supreme Court decision gave "the Kansas City commission men and their attorneys $700,000 of money which rightfully belongs to the farmers."

And that made Farmer Joshua, out in beautiful but much-maligned Iowa, furious. The Supreme Court taking his money and giving it to those city slickers? This was the last straw! Here he is, struggling to make ends meet and keep paying a little on the mortgage, and then that Supreme Court took his money—and gave it to the commissioners! Joshua doesn't know where the Court could have got his money in the first place, but if things like that can happen, it is high time that somebody did something about it. Ergo: down with the Court!

Mr. Wallace's purpose in giving out his statement: *Exactly that.* Mr. Wallace's statements correcting the false impressions of the court caused by his excoriating letter: *None.* Mr. Wallace's policy concerning the spread of such unfavorable opinion about the Supreme Court Justices: *Silence and the hope that it increases.* The net result of the incident: *a Court smear!*

Since Mr. Wallace won't talk, it is up to the farmer to get the rest of his information somewhere else. And here is the story that Mr. Wallace did not think it expedient to tell.

MR. WALLACE'S dislike for Chief Justice Hughes and most of the other Justices on the Supreme Bench dates back to the early days of 1936, when the A.A.A. was declared unconstitutional. (The Secretary of Agriculture has never forgiven the Justices personally for that Court decision). On January 6 of that year, the High Court formally declared that the A.A.A. invaded states' rights, demanded compulsory control, coerced and destroyed producers and production. But the blow of blows to Mr. Wallace came when the Court said in effect "Naughty, naughty," to the agricultural secretary, and administered a figurative spanking to the administration for illegally taking $361,230,867.47 from hog producers, and a total of $960,720,307.99 from processors.

And, like the bulky emblem of the political party with which Mr. Wallace formerly cast his ballot, this fair son of the soil never forgot.

So in order to "get even," Mr. Wallace, who fought to give illegally more than $960-million of the processors' money to farmers, to propagate the destruction of millions of pigs, herd after herd of cattle, millions of acres of wheat, corn, tobacco, lettuce, oats, rice, cotton, — now seeks to discredit the Court for what he calls giving $700,000 of the farmers' money to commission men. His own record is against him.

But what about the $700,000? Did the Court take it away from anybody?

Minus judicial and agricultural phraseology, the story is elementary. Secretary Wallace issued an order reducing the rates charged by commission men in the Kansas City livestock market, which order was based on the findings of an Agricultural Department examiner.

Now, whether or not they are capable of impartiality, the fact remains that examiners in the Agricultural department, like those of the National Labor Relations Board and the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, are blessed with the happy faculty of "finding" only the facts of which they entirely approve. And like the above mentioned organizations, they have an habitual tendency to give orders based on such "findings." It was this practice against which the Court ruled, on the ground that the commission men were not given an opportunity to reply to the findings of fact made by an examiner of the Department of Agriculture.

Going back to the very beginning, it was Mr. Wallace who wanted to take the $700,000 away from the commission men, without even letting them testify. And the Court forbade his doing it.

WHY ALL the Wallace hulaballoo about the Court? Answer: It is merely the Secretary of Agriculture's method of passing the buck.

Contrary to the opinion of many New Deal "agriculturists" and brain busters, the farmers of America are not stupid. John Brown and Old Mac Donald have watched this triple A business in its various reincarnations, and they have noted what is happening to the quotas and allotments so carefully portioned out by the bureaucrats.

Farmer Smith, for example, was permitted to cultivate 10 acres, and was paid to keep the rest of his land out of production. But Smith finds that with his subsidy payments, he can live sufficiently well, and he does not bother to cultivate eight of his 10 allotted acres. What happens to the eight acres? Answer: Nothing. So farmers from everywhere are writing to Congress asking what, if anything, can be done with the allotted acreage that is not being used.

Nor is that the only wrench in Mr. Wallace's dictatorial machinery. The human element has a discomforting way of popping up every time one farmer thinks that his neighbor has been given a better allotment—which is constantly. And through it all, the farmer is coming to the bigger realization—the one Mr. Wallace fears most—that this whole idea of crop control is a mistake, and that the present Secretary of Agriculture is not such a friend of the farmer after all. Like the inexperienced bridegroom, the American farmer is discovering that the dav Congress wedded him to the A.A.A. of 1938 marked not the end, but actually the beginning of his troubles.

So, taking his cue from the naughty McGillicudy youngsters who consumed the Sunday roast and then placed the cat in the oven just in time for Mrs. McGillicudy to blame poor puss. Henry Wallace is getting ready to shove the Supreme Court into the oven. He hopes to make the farmer and John Public angry at Mr. Hughes, or the whole Court, if necessary; or that they will become disgusted with Congress, or that they will start a "down with Republicans" campaign, or—oh, anything to avert their stumbling onto the truth about Mr. Wallace and his three A's. It will be Mr. Wallace versus the Farmer, when they do, and Secretary Wallace knows it.

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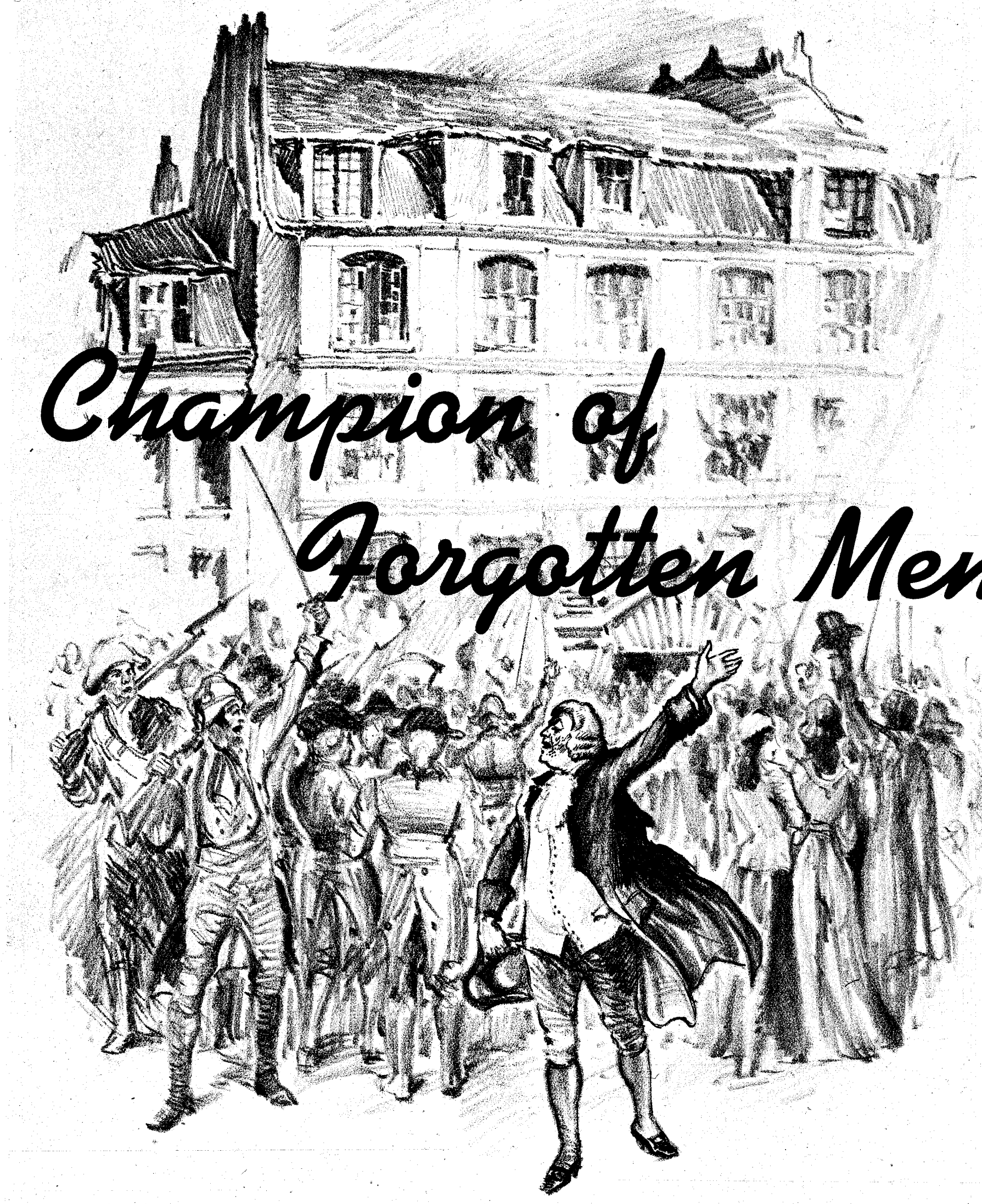

Champion of Forgotten Men

by A. Simon, O.M.I.

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the first instalment of a new historical biography of Eugene de Mazenod, founder of the religious order of Oblate Fathers. A son of Charles Antoine de Mazenod, whose noble house was one of the first targets of Mirabeau's mob in the French revolution, young Eugene spent his boyhood and youth as an exile in Italy.

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CHAPTER ONE

The Place: Aix, a city on the southern coast of France.

The Time: April 14, 1790.

THAT DAY the people had whispered in the taverns, and talked on the streets. Trouble was brewing; passions of men were being inflamed. Something of the mob violence of the previous July 14th, the day of the storming of the Bastille in Paris, had found its way down to this small provincial town. As the day waned the excitement increased. At last one group, larger than many others, made its way through the city to one of the mansions.

"Down with the traitors! Down with the aristocrats! Long live the Republic!" they shouted.

The mob was led by a man of giant physique. Smallpox had scarred his face; his shaggy eyebrows, homely face, and the heavy head gave him an impressive, though sinister, appearance. Personal magnetism and intellectual powers far above the ordinary, untiring energy and admirable oratorical ability, however, made the man a born leader in times of violence. His name was Mirabeau!

He led the mob to the mansion of Charles Antoine de Mazenod. Four of the leading men of Aix were murdered that day—only four of the tens of thousands sacrificed in the name of "liberty" in the terror and destructionism of revolution. But de Mazenod escaped to Nice, in Italy. Two years later, he was followed into exile by his wife, his daughter and his son, Eugene.

One year later, in April, 1791, the Count de Mirabeau died, worn out by dissipation, a dissolute life, hard work and disappointments. Eugene de Mazenod, the lordly heir of a long line of distinguished ancestors, was destined to become the great champion of forgotten men—the founder of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

THE PRETEXT for the attack of Mirabeau against the de Mazenods is not without interest.

By 1789, the national discontent in France, its financial and economic chaos, were so great that King Lous XVI convoked the Estates General—the French parliament. This was composed of the three estates — the Nobility, the Clergy and the Commons. It was the first time in 150 years that they had been summoned.

Hitherto, the nobility and the clergy together had each as many votes as the commons. By royal edict, Louis XVI decreed that in the election of delegates for the National Assembly the commons should have as many delegates as the clergy and nobility together. New electoral divisions were also assigned for each province.

In Provence, the deputies of the estates appointed by the crown protested against these decrees, because, they said, they contained an element of danger for the country, and because they were a violation of the constitution of Provence solemnly guaranteed when the province was annexed to the crown under Louis XV.

Accordingly, these deputies — they were called Notables—called for an assembly of the provincial estates in accordance with the constitution of Provence. These met at Aix in March, 1789, and elected eight delegates to the Estates General, among them Charles Antoine de Mazenod.

The following month, in April, was held the election of delegates according to the new decree. The electoral division of Aix named eight delegates: two for the clergy; two for the nobles; four for the commons—among these the Count de Mirabeau. Mirabeau at once attacked the election previously held under the auspices of the provincial assembly as invalid and was so insistent in his demands that the provincial assembly delegated Charles Antoine de Mazenod to present their case to the King. So successfully did de Mazenod plead his case that the King and his Minister, Necker, resolved to seat both delegations . . . In the end violence had the last word. On de Mazenod's return from Paris, rioting broke out and de Mazenod escaped to Nice.

EUGENE DE MAZENOD was nine years old when he left France. He did not return until he was 21. There was a very short stay at Nice. Thence, the emigres moved on to Turin; then to Venice. This fabled city of carnival and serenades, of delightful climate, of boat rides on gondolas under an enchanting moon, even then attracted the pleasure-seeking crowds, and offered a thousand dangers to inexperienced youth. But for Eugene, exile was to be a school of virtue and self-sacrifice, of study and of prayer. Turin he always remembered as the place in which he received his first Holy Communion — a day that he commemorated each year until his death; and Venice as the city in which he received his call to the religious life.

One day his great-uncle, a venerable priest 80 years of age, to try him said: "Eugene, is it true that you are thinking of becoming a priest?"

"Yes, uncle."

"My boy, how can you think of such a thing? Don't you know that you are the only male survivor of the de Mazenods and that the family would become extinct if you were to become a priest?"

"But, uncle," replied the boy of 13, "would it not be the greatest possible honor for the de Mazenods if their name and race would end in a priest?"

The boy Eugene served his uncle's Mass every day. Every week he went to confession and several times a week he received Holy Communion. Every day he recited the *Little Office of the Blessed Virgin* whom he loved with tender devotion, and to whom he dedicated Saturday as a day of special veneration. The boy fasted every Friday and three times a week during Lent. The desire for mortification pursued him and frequently at night he put pieces of wood into his bed so that it might not be too soft and comfortable.

In 1797, the forward march of the victorious Republican armies once more compelled the exiles to move on. To travel by land from Venice to Naples, their next destination, would have been too expensive, and so on the eleventh of November they embarked on a wretched cattle boat.

The de Mazenods arrived at Naples after a voyage of fifty-one days, during which they were driven about in the sea and were several times in danger of the pirates who infested the Adriatic. When the first ocean greyhound, the Great Western, steamed from Bristol, England, to New York, in 1838, the trip was made in fifteen days. The trip from Venice to Naples took the de Mazenods nearly four times as long.

Eugene de Mazenod remained at Naples for only a year when the family was compelled to flee, this time to Palermo. Here, as well as at Naples, Eugene saw Admiral Nelson. He said of him: "Nelson is a great sailor, no doubt; but neither his appearance nor his manner is in his favor."

In Palermo, which the exile reached on the Feast of the Epiphany, 1799, the de Mazenods found their home until they, mother and son, returned to France.

EUGENE had now arrived, in appearance and character, though not in years, at man's estate. In person he was tall and well-proportioned, a manly beauty shone in his countenance; his bearing was courtly, without being in any way effeminate. A great gentleness of manner, combined with a cheerful disposition, graced his intercourse with those about him. He was a close observer of men and things; in conversation he could pass, with easy transition, from the great questions of religion and politics, which were then agitating Europe, to the eloquent *critique* on works of ancient and modern art. He had a rare power of putting his soul into his words, especially when virtue had to be defended, or the cause of the poor and afflicted pleaded. We need not be surprised that he should become quickly the favorite of that distinguished society, which was then assembled in Palermo, where the royal family of Naples was holding court . . .

It required a virtue as solidly grounded as that of Eugene de Mazenod to resist the false charms and enticements which the world put in his way at this period of his life. He was possessed of those qualities which the world would most seek for in its favorites — rank, youth, a handsome form, a noble bearing, sparkling powers of conversation, a winning fascination of manner, ready wit, and the prospect of some day inheriting great ancestral wealth. He might have become one of its idols, had he so chosen. The paths to its honors and pleasures were open to him. Tempters were not absent, who brought all their powers to bear in his young heart and imagination. Those vices which are too often fostered in the atmosphere of courts, rose as a stumbling block in his way, but they did not cause him to stumble. His heart ever remained chaste and pure.

The chastity of the young Christian heart under temptation is a thing not of sentiment, but of faith, the faith which opens heaven and hell, and the view of the judgment-seat of God, to the eye of the young soul under temptation. Faith alone keeps that soul chaste and pure. It is the faith which reveals God's perfections to the gaze of the soul, and fills it with the love of His own eternal beauty, that disenchants it from the spell of earthly fascination. His faith was Eugene's safeguard. Living in the midst of a corrupt society, assailed by the most seductive forms of temptation, sometimes having to battle against temptations designedly put in his way to cause his fall, he allowed not the innocence of his soul to be sullied.

IN 1802 Napoleon became Consul. He abrogated the laws which had exiled so many noble sons of France and these began to flock back to their native land. Among them was Eugene de Mazenod, now 21 years of age.

He reached Aix in October. Their old home had been sold. The church in which he had been baptized was destroyed. Many of the priests had died on the scaffold; others were in exile; some parishes were without a priest at all, and others had pastors who had taken the oath to the civil constitution against the command of the Holy See and so were excommunicated. In the people of France the faith was dead or dying.

Some years later, when he wrote the preface to the *"Rules of the Oblate Order,"* de Mazenod summed up the state of religion in France in the words:

"The Church of Christ, the chosen and most choice vineyard of His inheritance, purchased by our Saviour's own Precious Blood, has in our day been wasted and laid desolate. Anguish is in the heart, tears are on the cheeks, of this beloved spouse of God's only begotten Son, while she sees her sons abandon the Mother that bore them. Apostates from Christianity, casting away all memory of God's blessings, have provoked divine justice by their iniquities; and if we did not know that the sacred deposit of Faith is to be preserved inviolate even at the consummation of the world, we should incline to think that the fair form of religion is passing away from earth, leaving us uncertain where to come upon the traces of her feet. . . ."

(To be continued)

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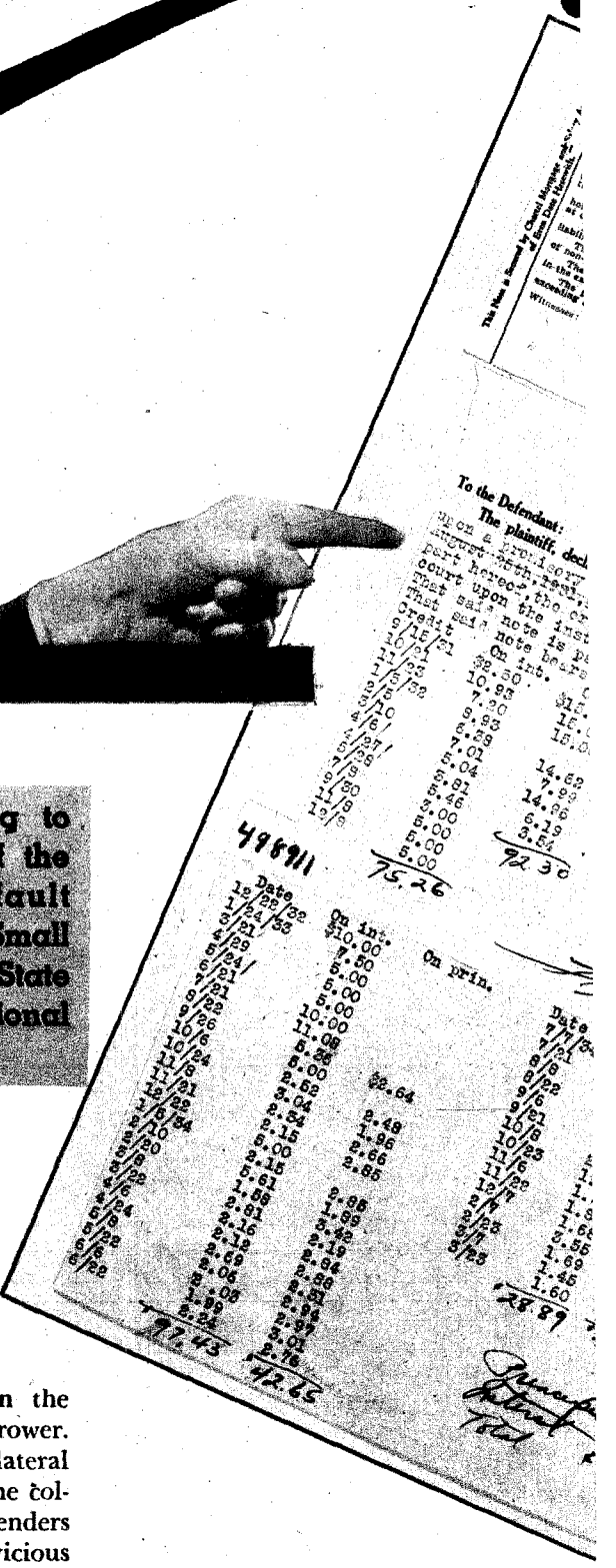
UNDERWOOD

UNDERWOOD

Borrowin



A Reformer Attempting to Ameliorate the Plight of the Jobless Debtor in Default Confronts a Powerful Small Loans Lobby in Every State Legislature and in the National Capitol.

THOUSANDS of so-called "Small Loan Companies" operate in some twenty or twenty-five states under a so-called "Unform Loan Act." They are doing a business of millions of dollars every year by lending to people who are in a financial crisis, and who are unable to secure loans from any other source. Many of these companies have hundreds of branch offices in various states and operate on a "chain system."

These companies and their associations form one of the mightiest organizations of money lenders in the world. They spend hundreds of thousands of dollars each year in propaganda and in lobbying in the various state legislatures. They are characterized as the "42 per cent lenders," as that is the maximum rate allowed in most states in which they operate—3½ per cent per month, or 42 per cent a year.

Each year that the Michigan legislature is in session they move into the state six months or more before the legislature convenes and turn loose the most powerful lobby and works of propaganda of any group that operates in Michigan.

The writer naturally cites Michigan because of his familiarity with their workings in his state. He also knows that they are equally efficient in many other states. Expensive pamphlets are gotten up and they point with pride to the public service they perform *in lending money to people who cannot borrow money at a bank.*

In Michigan, these concerns employ one or two high priced lawyers from Chicago, specialists in the art of lobbying, and then they proceed to hire some local small fry. This local help will consist of individuals with a pleasing personality who have been engaged in some form of social work. Last year, one was taken from the Detroit Community Fund. This year, a former employe of a state welfare agency was hired.

In any case, the individual has had a contact with social agencies and a more or less complete knowledge of social problems. Thus, it will appear that he is a philanthropic minded person with a social outlook who is interested in the welfare of the common man. He will compile a pamphlet, such as *"Public Opinion Supports the Present Small Loan Act,"* or *"Small Loan Business in Michigan."*

These pamphlets will include reports from various state commissioners, all containing identical language. They have interesting charts and statistics to show that this money is loaned to 80 per cent of the people who do not have the kind of security that is usually required by commercial banks. The public is informed that if these companies are eliminated or their business curtailed the state will immediately be flooded with "loan sharks."

AS SOON AS the legislature is elected in November, the lobbyists proceed to get acquainted with the new members. They meet them in their home towns and they place advertisements and canned editorials in local newspapers. Expensive dinners and parties are held in hotels at the state capitol. Various bills are introduced and committee meetings are held. The lobbyist for the loan companies is omnipresent in the cloak rooms of the capitol and at hotel parties that take place in the wee small hours of the morning.

In 1933, the activities of these lobbyists were so apparent that a legislative investigating committee was appointed. Stories were told of $5,000 bribes and liquor parties; discussion of a $25,000 slush fund was heard. The lobbyists disappeared until the investigation died down. A bill which had been passed reducing the interest rates was vetoed after the then governor entered into a "gentlemen's agreement" with representatives of the loan companies that they would reduce their interest. The court records since that date disclose that this agreement was violated.

In the 1935 and 1937 legislatures, the lobbyists met with better success. Bills to eliminate or curtail the small loans industry were smothered in committee. In the 1937 session, the loan companies formed two supposedly antagonistic groups; shadow boxed with each other with conflicting bills; bewildered the legislative committees so that no bills were voted on, and the interest remained at 3½ per cent a month or 42 per cent a year.

The majority of the loans made by this type of loan company are so-called "collateral" loans, that have as their collateral a mortgage on the household furniture of the borrower. This is dishonest and false collateral in that it is not taken as genuine collateral but is taken that the lenders may have a powerful and vicious weapon to hold over the head of the borrower and his family.

A working man who is in debt may owe his landlord, his doctor, his grocer, his milkman and similar other trades people. These creditors may need their money and they can go to court and get a judgment against the debtor but the state says that they cannot touch the debtor's furniture; that his furniture is exempt; that it is necessary for him to have his furniture to keep his family together, and yet the state, by licensing this type of loan company and permitting it to charge 3½ per cent a month, is giving it, in addition, permission to hold this vicious club over the head of the borrower to make him repay the loan and interest.

THESE loan companies will tell you how comparatively few of these mortgages are foreclosed, and I do not dispute this statement, because they do not hold this mortgage as genuine collateral but rather as a clever psychological trick to give to small loan companies the most powerful weapon that can be conceived to force debtors to pay, that is, the threat that they will take the furniture.

Take for example a working man and his wife with four or five small children who is in debt to various trades people and also to a small loan company. He has no money and the landlord and grocer and other trades people may dun him. He will finally tell them he is sorry but they cannot get blood out of a stone. But let the loan company give him an ultimatum to pay $10 on his loan by the following day or they will back up a van and re-possess every piece of furniture in the house (the dead baby's crib and mother's picture)—leaving them four bare walls, and the loan company gets action. Faced with this inhuman pressure, one may well realize that the debtor will beg, borrow, or even steal sufficient money to stave off the loan company for another couple of weeks.

The charts which these loan companies place in their attractive propaganda magazines show the uses to which these loans are put by the borrowers. They are interesting and illuminating but it is unfortunate that they are not true. These charts will show twelve or fifteen uses to which this money is put from approximately 15 per cent being spent for medical care and hospitalization, down to one per cent for miscellaneous uses. All these uses are for necessities. At first glance they appear to paint a beautiful picture and it would appear that these companies are performing a public

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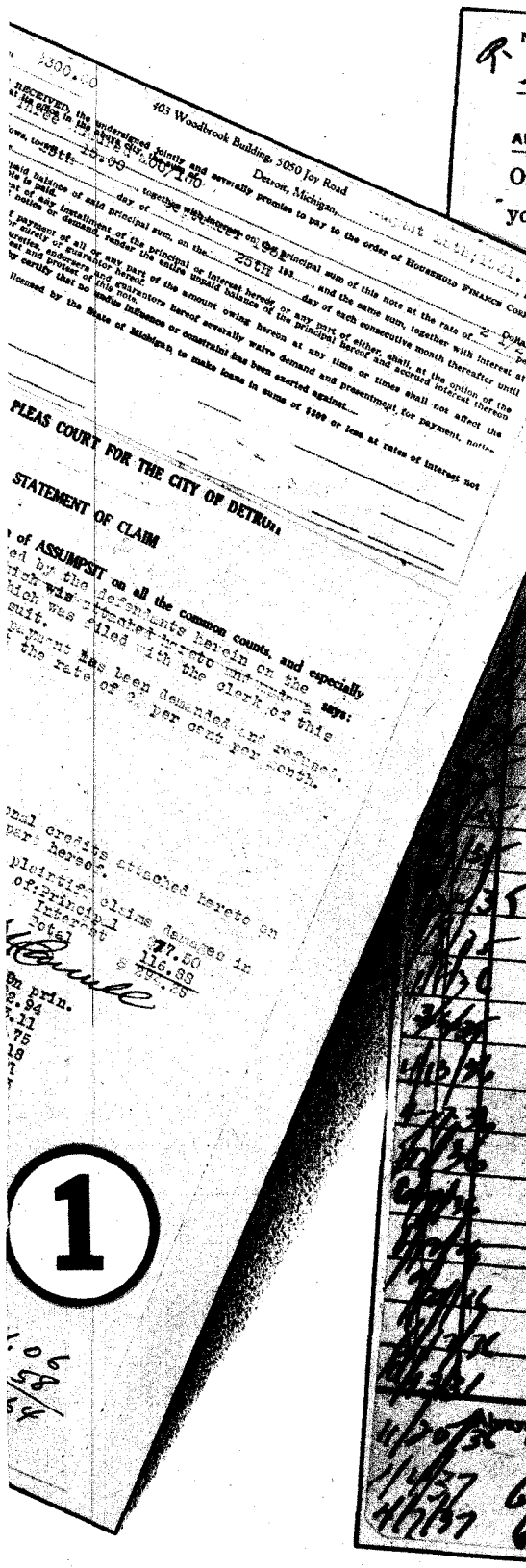
YOURSELF OUT OF *Debt!*

by Judge Joseph A. Gillis

OF THE COMMON PLEAS COURT DETROIT, MICHIGAN



403 Woodbrook Building, 5050 Joy Road
Detroit, Michigan,

RECEIVED, the undersigned jointly and severally promise to pay to the order of HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION, ... 193...

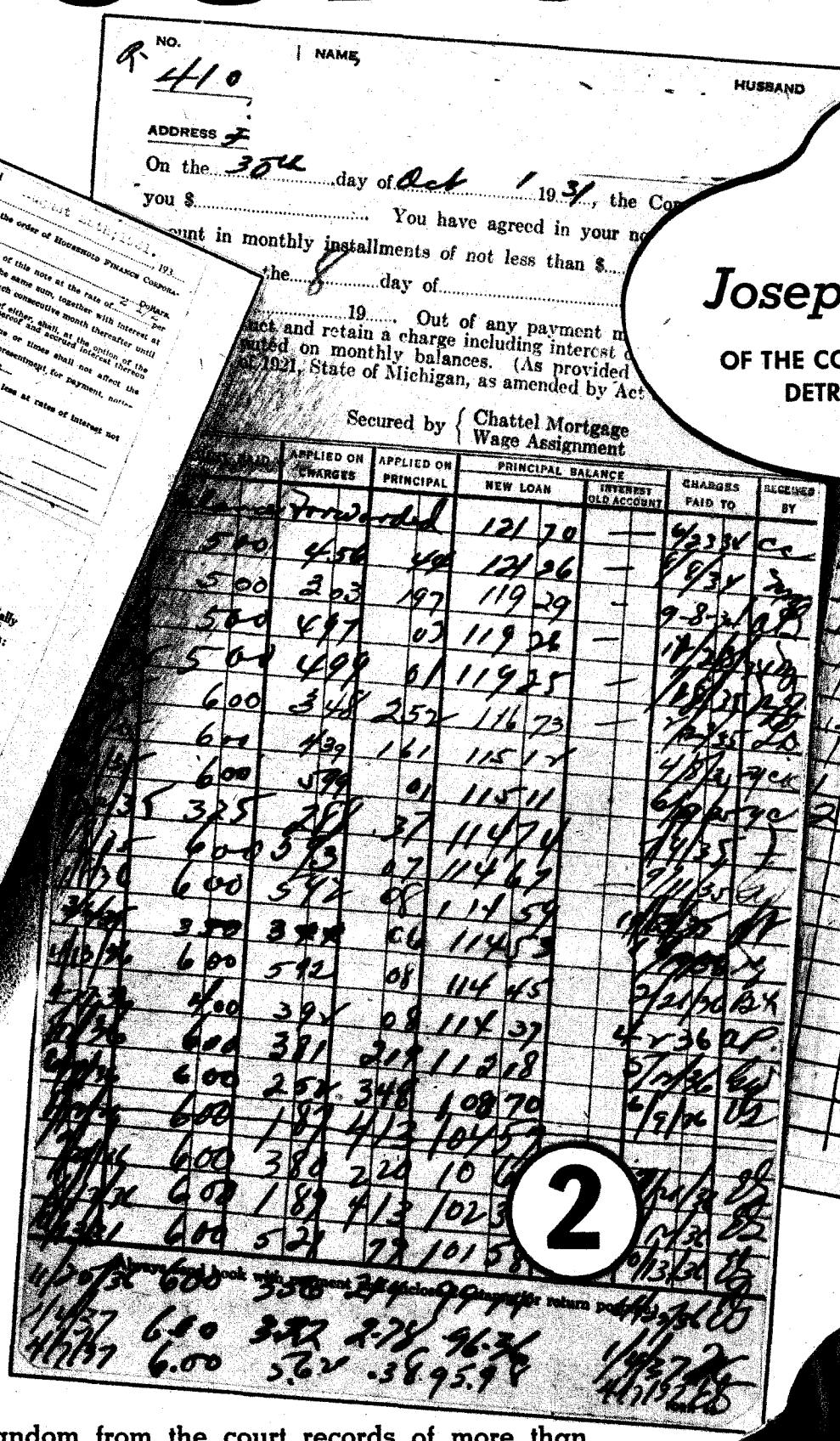
PLEAS COURT FOR THE CITY OF DETROIT

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

of ASSUMPSIT on all the common counts, and especially

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

1



NO. R 410 | NAME | HUSBAND

ADDRESS

On the 30th day of Oct 1931, the Co...
you $..... You have agreed in your no...
unt in monthly installments of not less than $...
the 8 day of ...
19..... Out of any payment m...
ct and retain a charge including interest ...
ted on monthly balances. (As provided ...
1921, State of Michigan, as amended by Act ...

Secured by { Chattel Mortgage / Wage Assignment

APPLIED ON CHARGES	APPLIED ON PRINCIPAL	PRINCIPAL BALANCE NEW LOAN	PRINCIPAL BALANCE INTEREST OLD ACCOUNT	CHARGES PAID TO	RECEIVED BY
		121 70	—	9/23/31	
4.56	4.44	121 26	—	9/9/31	
2.03	1.97	119 29	—	9-8-31	
4.17	.03	119 26	—	10/8/31	
4.99	.01	119 25	—	10/20/31	
3.48	2.52	116 73	—	11/3/31	
4.99	1.61	115 12	—	11/20/31	
5.99	.01	115 11	—	12/3/31	
3.25	2.74	112 37	—	12/15/31	
5.73	.27	112 10	—	12/31/31	
5.72	.28	111 82	—	1/11/32	
3.99	2.01	109 81	—	1/24/32	
5.12	.08	109 73	—	2/1/32	
3.91	2.09	107 64	—	2/16/32	
2.52	3.48	104 16	—	3/1/32	
1.87	4.13	100 03	—	3/16/32	
3.82	2.18	97 85	—	3/31/32	
5.24	.76	97 09	—	4/13/32	
3.58	2.42	94 67	—	4/27/32	
5.62	.38	94 29	—	5/13/32	

2

MADE

APPLIED TO INTEREST	APPLIED TO PRINCIPAL	RECEIVED BY
3 17	3 83	
4 07	2 93	
5		
5		
5		
5		
5		
5		
5		
5		

3

1 Picked at random from the court records of more than 50,000 cases are these records of individuals who, attracted by the advertising promotion of the loan company, hoped to borrow themselves out of debt. The above case records shows payments of $382.64 on a $300 loan, with the defendant before the court still owing $118.94!

2 This exhibit is a payment record of one of the 50,000 defaulting debtors whose case came before Judge Gillis' court. Having borrowed $185 on October 30, 1931, and paid back $337.75 (of which $101.27 was credited to principal and $236.48 for interest), this defendant was before the court on March 31, 1938 still owing $83.56! Scrimping to make his regular payments, often getting behind, the record discloses (as of June 2, 1935) that of his $6 payment $5.99 applied on interest and 1 cent was paid off on the debt.

3 The payment record of still another debtor shows payments on a $300 loan. Conscientiously striving to make regular payments, as well as his small earnings permitted, on only two of the occasions recorded was anything deducted from the debt at all. In all the other cases, his $5 payment was simply applied to "interest." His slavery to the Usurers was perpetual!

service by enabling people to secure and pay for necessities that they are in dire need of.

One company that prepares a very attractive pamphlet and boasts that they had 48,397 Michigan borrowers in one year, has a very attractive chart. They show where a small loan can be repaid in ten or twelve months and how the interest will compare very favorably with an industrial bank.

They very cleverly conceal the fact that *better than 30 per cent of their loans are renewals to pay off old loans with excessive interest that are in default!*

(To be continued)

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The CATASTROPHE of the COMMUNIST

ACME

EWING GALLOWAY

by
W. J. RANDALL
C. M. S.

Since Communism Is a Flat Contradiction of All Religion, The Constructive Way to Combat It Is Through a Christian Program of Social Reconstruction.

TIME WAS when English-speaking people regarded the Communist (then under the title of "Bolshevik") as a wild-eyed Russian in an Astrachan collar and dishevelled whiskers—another version of the "terrible Turk;" and, in general, looked upon him as a rather sinister joke. Time has changed this picture; and the Bolshevik, or Communist, today is realized as a keen and calculating person, often cold as the steel which his program employs. "Bolshevik" itself merely means "majority"; actually it was the majority vote of the extreme Communists in the year 1903. About a dozen years later there appeared on the Communist stage the man who inaugurated modern Communism—Lenin.

An educated man, steeped in the "mechanical" philosophy of Karl Marx; a self-confident man, an embittered man, Lenin crossed the Russian frontier in November, 1917, just after Rasputin, the "devil-priest," had raised an atmosphere of fury by his tyranny. Lenin was clever, very clever, from the first. He secured control of the people's local councils called the "Soviets" (hence the name "Soviet") and from that step, with Trotsky and others, produced the Soviet, Bolshevik or Communist Russia. He was followed by Stalin, who has had to modify matters to some extent. But the essence of Communism remains the same — the contradiction of all Christian teaching concerning what we have called the "free and lawful man."

Let us take a look at the thing called Communism, which is so much in the public mind today—and so often vaguely understood. There isn't any reason for Christians to misunderstand it—or rather, there isn't any excuse; seeing that the Pope himself has written so plainly about it. But how many Catholics have read the Holy Father's words about it? Or, if they have heard them read in Church, how many Catholics have taken these words to heart?

Let us see, first, what Communism is in theory—what it *says*. After that we can see what it does.

Communism says, to put it briefly, this—

There is no world of merit—there is only matter. No angels, good or bad, no devil, no human soul. And, finally, no God. Therefore, no religion.

No "rights," therefore, of man *as man;* no rights of the family *as a family*. The only "right" is that of the "State." Everything and everybody is subjected to the supreme State as a cogwheel in vast machine. This is the exact contrary of Pope Leo XIII's words: "Man is anterior to the State, and prior to the formation of any State."

Obviously, then, Communism and religion are quite incompatible; they are flat contradictions one of the other. All professing Christians should get this clear. So should all who profess any Christian doctrine—even those who have thrown over some Christian doctrines. So should all who profess any religion at all. So, finally, should all who profess the rights of families and of individuals. Because, in Communism, a man is a bit of mechanism, nothing more. A part of the big machine of the State, for which he exists.

Just see, for instance, what the *"A.B.C. of Communism"* (which was published in England in 1922 by the Communist Party of Great Britain) says:—

"Religion and Communism are incompatible, both theoretically and practically."

"In practice, no less than in theory, Communism is incompatible with religious faiths."

"For the Communist, the church is a society of persons who are united by definite sources of income at the cost of the faithful, at the cost of their ignorance and lack of true culture."

"We must see to it that the school assumes the offensive against religious propaganda in the home, so that from the very outset the children's minds shall be rendered immune to all those religious fairy tales which many grown-ups continue to regard as truth."

Such statements as these could be multiplied by the hundred from the *"A.B.C. of Communism."* You might say that the only good thing about such statements is their clearness. Clearness is always a good thing; and this clearness has at least made Communism an open enemy. If words have any meaning there is no room for doubt as to what Communism says.

But of course people may say things and not mean them. They may not go on to prove their words by deeds. A man may say, "I'll punch you on the nose." He may say it as a joke. But it is no joke if he suits the action to the words. The Communist says things so extremely terrible that he might be treated as a joke—until he follows up his awful words by actions; and the joke is ended.

Actually, Communism has followed up its terrible theory by practice. Quite logically, starting on its false basis. And the more wrong the basis, the more terrible the results.

The "Militant No-God League" in Russia, persuing its "Anti-God" campaign, has caused the death of nearly two million persons by the Russian Russian secret police, according to Soviet figures. Why? Because those two million would not bend to the Communist regime.

"The trail across Russia of the Godless League," writes Rev. Cyril Clump, S.J. (to quote one of many unquestionable statements) "is blazed by closed churches, desecrated sanctuaries and broken and burnt ikons and towns and villages where religious festivals are memories of the past."

And listen to what the present Holy Father says, with the information of the world at his disposal:—

"In such a doctrine (the doctrine of modern Communism) as is evident, there is no room for the idea of God; there is no difference between matter and spirit, between soul and body; there is no survival of the soul after death nor any hope of a future life. . . . according to Communism, human personality is, so to say, a mere wheel in the machine of the universe, the natural rights which spring from it are denied to individuals and attributed to the community . . . Precisely on this score, all forms of private property must be eradicated . . . such

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a doctrine logically makes of marriage and the family a purely artificial and civil institution . . . Communism is particularly characterized by the rejection of any link that binds woman to the family and the home . . . Finally, the right of education is denied to parents . . . In a word, the Communists claim to inaugurate a new era and a new civilization which is the result of blind evolutionary forces culminating in a 'society without God.'" (*Encyclical "Divini Redemptoris"*, March 19, 1937.)

There can be no doubt, therefore, as to what Communism stands for. And it has carried out its professions in Russia, in Mexico, and so far as it could in Spain; also, before the present regime, in Hungary and in Poland. The case of Spain is flagrant before the world. Without considering the question of the "religious" nature of General Franco's war, or otherwise, one fact emerges clearly—the Communist has thrown off the mask completely and openly hoisted its true colors, the "sooty flag of Satan."

Perhaps somebody will be saying to himself: "This is all very well—but what about all those wrongs which Communism seeks to put right? Isn't the Communist striving to help humanity by removing oppression and abuse?" True enough, the average Communist you meet is not the "philosophical" one. Often enough he would be stumped if you asked him to explain that mouthful, "dialectical materialism." He is just a grouser—and a just grouser! He is up against real abuses and wrongs, and he is rightly out against them. Rightly, that is, as regards opposing them; but wrongly as regards his method. He is quite right in his condemnation of the abuses of the modern Capitalist system and the modern control of wealth. What he doesn't realize is that the Christian Church sees it even more clearly than he does, and that the Church condemns those abuses in the strongest terms.

Now here is the important practical point — while Communism must be condemned (because, as we have seen, it is essentially wrong at its root) mere condemnation is not sufficient. We must also be *constructive*. That word should really be printed in two-inch letters. *CONSTRUCTIVE*. The constructive approach to Communism is all important for the Christian, and above all, for the Christian reformer.

Our Holy Father has made clear the fact of the abuse under the present economic system, which prevails almost all over the world. A few very rich men control social credit so that no one can oppose their schemes. The Pope has put this fact before the world in very forcible terms:—

"It is obvious in our days that wealth and immense power have become concentrated in the hands of a few men. These few exercise in the economic sphere a denomination that is despotic . . . The desire for profits has been followed by the unbridled ambition for domination. The whole economic side of life has become hard, cruel, and relentless to a ghastly extent. Furthermore, business affairs have become scandalously mixed up with the duties and offices of the civil authority; this has led to a crying evil, and has gone so far as to degrade the majesty of the State."

Those are not the words of a philosophical Communist or even a merely discontented one. They are the words of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Head on earth of the Church at which the Communists rail.

The Pope has also referred to the dismal results of economic distortion, the dark schemes which misery engenders. And he devotes half of his latest social encylical to a constructive program (*"Divini Redemptoris"*, sections 39-80).

What, then, have Christians got to do? — in order to be usefully constructive. First, they must *know* the position. In a very true sense knowledge is power. They must know what Communism really stands for — the denial of religion and all human rights. They must know what their holy religion teaches — and why it teaches what it does teach. "Certain, though knowledge brings the sword, that knowledge takes the sword away."

Secondly, they must *act*. They must use their knowledge, use their influence, whatever influence they possess, to procure sound social reform and thus to remove the abuses which engender social discontent. That done, your average "Communist" will be quite a jolly, normal fellow, caring as much about Marx as Minerva. In a satisfied community Communism will have a very meager look-in. It is the product of a discontent that is by no means divine. There will always be "agitators;" they may even be a good thing, like an opposition party. There will always be the few philosophical theorists who want to push a "mechanistic" universe upon us. But the ultimate sanity of man will always reassert itself and readjust the balance in the affairs of men.

When millions of workers see that influential Christians are actively trying to secure social justice, even though the present system fails to do so, then those millions will better appreciate the Christian denunciation of false solutions. Condemnations will be seen in their true light. As we have said, denunciation is necessary — but is only the first step in reform.

A writer in *"America"* has emphasized the same point:

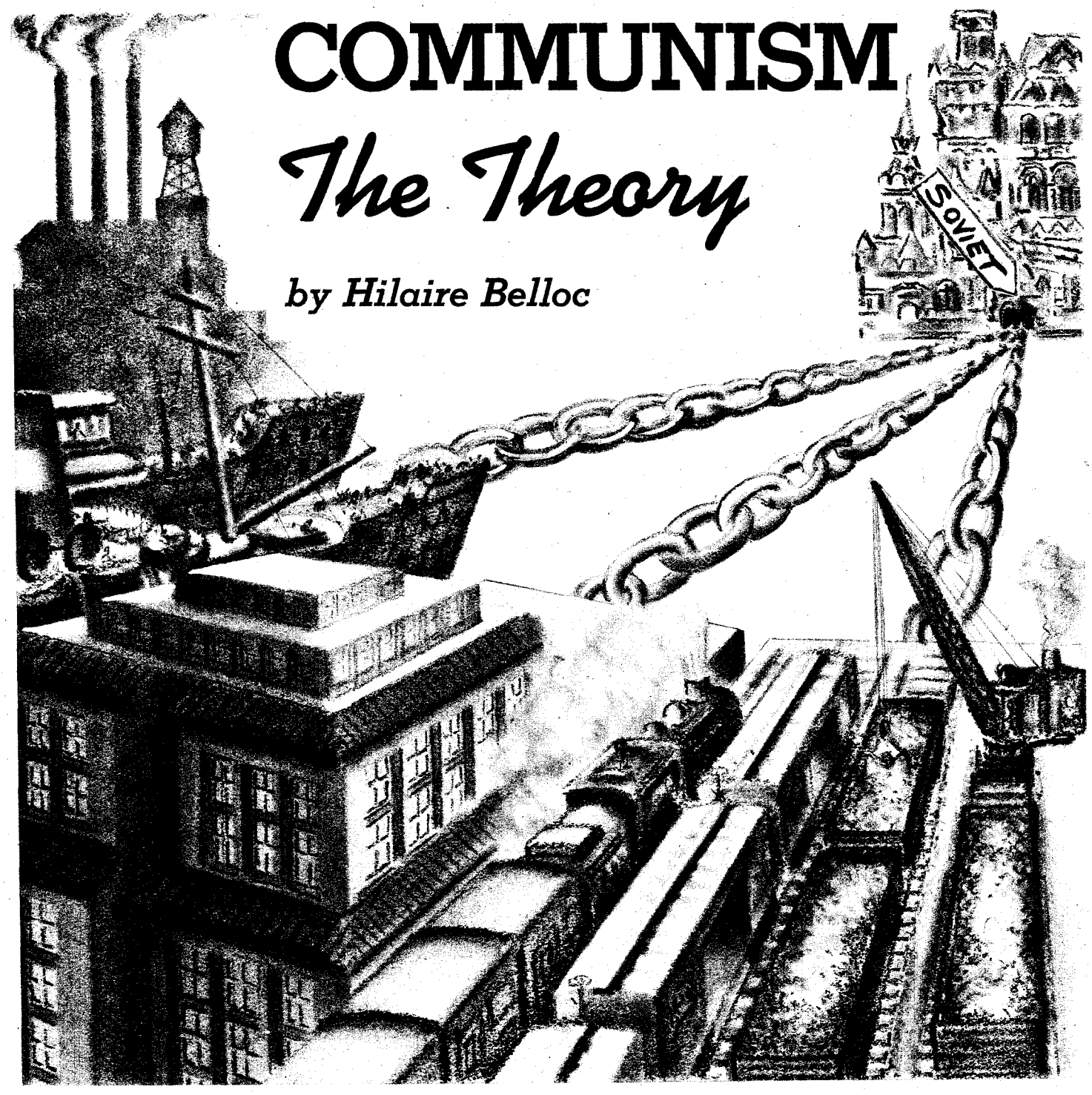
"By all means let us denounce the anti-social and anti-Christian character of Communism; but as we denounce, let us insist that the State use the sword of the law against these miscreants, as it fulfils its duty of extending special protection to the poor. That insistence alone will give strength to our program, and effectiveness to our denunciation." (In *"America,"* January 9th, 1937).

That is the great principle—action for social reconstruction. What in detail? The Pope himself has made clear the lines of sound reform. First, get people right in morals. And *morals* means more than the 6th and 9th Commandments. There are ten, and all are necessary. The 7th, which deals with Justice, has been badly neglected. Justice is a wide thing—not merely forbidding the picking of pockets and the robbing of cash-desks. It has manifold ways of infringement. Get men right in regard to that.

"The love of money," says St. Thomas Aquinas, with his usual acumen, "tends to infinity." That is, the more money people have, the more they want,—and quite irrespective of their actual needs, or even of their reasonable provision for the future. This inordinate love of money has to be cut against the grain.

The Pope singles out two prime evils in the present-day social system—one, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few; two, the unchecked competition which cripples much honest effort. Without taking sides in politics, Christians can, and should, advance every means that oppose these two evils. Hence they should work for a better distributive arrangement of the world's wealth, and for a limitation of the power of "crushing out." Christians should work thus both as individuals (in their own little spheres of life) and local government authorities, and so on.

Recently Archbishop Downey stressed the fact of the skilful permeation of the Communist "cell" system—by which the Communist seeks to penetrate every department of life. That has to be met by truth and grace.



COMMUNISM

The Theory

by Hilaire Belloc

COMMUNISM, like every other political system, has two aspects: the Abstract and the Concrete. It is based on a theory, an idea; and also it has in real life a certain way of going on, habits and practices, which do not seem at first sight to be necessarily connected with that idea, but which *are* found appearing in connection with it. In this first article we will go into the idea of Communism and see why it is a false remedy. In the next we will go into the practice and see how abominable in practice Communism becomes.

The economic idea of Communism in itself, that is, the mere plan or pattern, seems at first sight neither good nor evil, any more than a mathematical proposition is good or evil. You can state Communism in this fashion so that it is apparently quite free from any moral taint, and appears as a system which anyone is

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free to accept or to let alone, according to his inclination. Stated thus, theoretically, the principle of Communism is simply this; that public authority shall not protect the property of any man when that property is used for production, distribution or exchange. Communism proposes that there shall be no right of property in land or houses or ships or stores of food or machinery of any kind, when those things are used for producing further wealth, because this leads to poor men working for the advantage of rich men.

Communism has no objection to a man consuming wealth on a large scale, even luxuriously. If you can earn a large income as a singer, for instance, the Communist state is quite agreeable that you should spend it on anything you like for your own pleasure. But you must not invest any of it. For when you invest you are creating a capitalist function. If you invest in railway shares, for instance, you do so in order to get an income without working for it: an income which is produced by the labor of some other man. In the same way, and for the same reasons, Communism forbids inheritance. You may spend what you earn, you may even spend it luxuriously, but you must not accumulate it and leave it to your children, lest they should use it for the capitalistic exploitation of their follows.

If I have a fine schooner which my sons and I can sail together, Communism makes no objection to our doing so as an amusement; but it forbids us to use that vessel for carrying goods or for any other useful purpose associated with profit.

Stated thus, the moral argument in favor of Communism seems a strong one. The exploitation of one man by another is not a moral act, nor the forbidding of it, apparently, an immoral act. Moreover, thousands of good men and great numbers of actual saints have lived under purely communistic conditions, for those are the conditions of most religious orders. The Community owns everything, the individual owns nothing, save what he actually consumes, and this ownership of all by the community is (apparently) Communism.

So far, so good. And Communism, thus stated as an ideal, appeals to the generous and the simple. Where, then, is the snag in the mere theory of Communism? The defender of Communism will say "No doubt such and such a group of Communists did behave very badly, but that has nothing to do with the Communist theory. The violence and the outrages and the rest of it are not logically connected with this simple conception of common ownership of all the means of production, distribution and exchange."

There is another cogent argument in favor of Communism which we often hear used, and which seems at first sight irrefutable. It is this: when we are actually using, as a community, goods belonging to the community, when we are therefore acting in the Communist fashion, no suffering results but rather good. In Switzerland, (Switzerland is the freest and perhaps the happiest of all democracies), where the railroads are owned by the community, no one using the railroads feels any different from men using the railroads which belong to capitalist organizations in England or the United States. When you enjoy the amenities of a public park you are enjoying communal property. So your Communist can say again "Where is the snag?" expecting the answer, "There is none."

Everything about Communism, in theory at least, seems good, and it manifestly gets rid of a lot of evils which accompany private property. But the man who says "Where is the snag and expects the answer "There is none," is shortsighted. There is a serious and obvious snag indeed, which is this: that though the public ownership of this or of that creates no injustice and does no violence to human nature, the public ownership of *everything*, the forbidding of the private citizen and his family to own land or house or plough or cattle, means that *whoever owns those things —that is, the State— is the absolute master of the dispossessed Communist citizen.*

Why that is the very argument the Communists themselves have used, (just as anybody else has, who has thought at all about the industrial problem) when they condemn capitalism! "The capitalist class," says the Communist, "by retaining in its power the land and the instruments of production, is the master of the mass of citizens who do not own those things." Exactly! And the same is ten times truer of *universal* public ownership. The State (which means, in practice, the Officials) is as much the master of the Communist masses as a slave driver is of his slaves. He may wish the slaves well or he may wish them ill. That has nothing to do with the system. He may be generous or he may be cruel. His absolute power has nothing to do with that. Communism, even as a theory, denies the most elementary right of mankind: the right of choice, the right of ordering one's own life.

It is no reply to this major accusation (which of itself damns the whole system irremediably) to say that present conditions are intolerably bad. No doubt they are; but one must not fly to a remedy worse than the disease. There is, indeed, one type of man who apologises for Communism, rather reluctanctly, something like this: "No doubt Communism is a bad thing, but it is the only chance we have, for, under the effect of modern machinery, monopoly is inevitable. When monopoly is inevitable it is better to vest it in the State than in a few individuals."

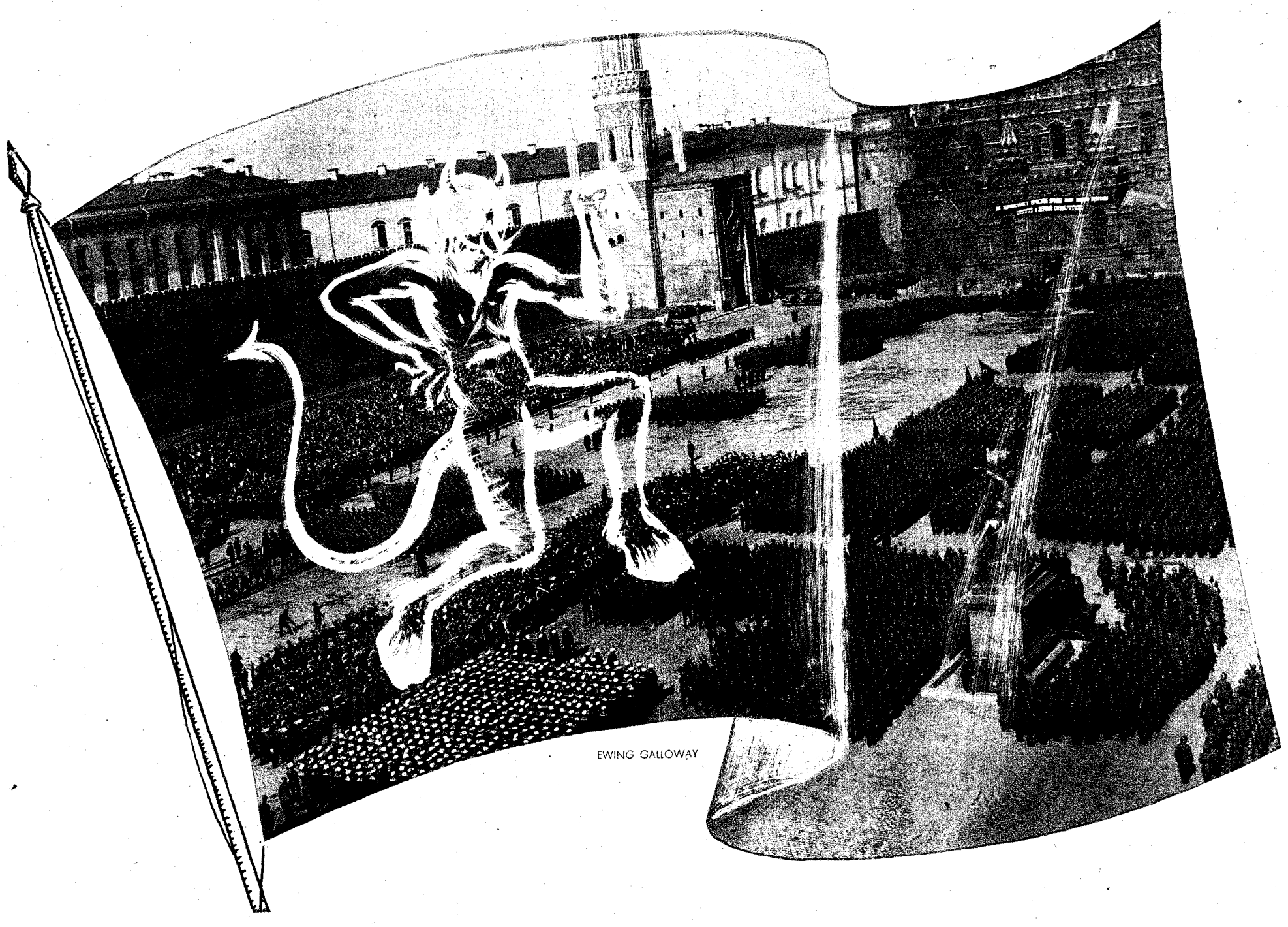
When such a reply is made we touch on the very heart of Communism. We see its nature plainly exposed. It is the fruit of Capitalist mentality. It is an evil remedy bred of an evil thing. Industrial Capitalism talks in exactly this way of "inevitably monopoly" which is not inevitable at all. Under Communism we should have all the worst spiritual effects of industrial Capitalism extended and emphasized because their tryranny would be universal. It would be the killing of the soul of man and its dignity.

Now it is precisely because of this character in it that Communism only comes into being under conditions of horror. It is because the thing is theoretically inhuman that its fruits are the fruits of inhumanity, appalling cruelty and an appalling contempt for human life.

It is a most superficial, false, analysis which can see no connection between Communist theory and the abominations which accompany Communism in action. When you destroy the family and the sanctity of the individual, when you make war on the tradition of human culture, you are making war on the Image of God. And because you are making war on the Image of God, which is Man, with his human dignity and free will, you find yourself at once at war with God Himself.

It is not an accident that Communism should produce wholesale massacre, arson, torture, and the destruction of all lovely things. A perverse theory produces perverse acts.

The story has been told over and over again but it can never be told too often. In my next article I will describe those main experiences of Communism and show what this Anti-Christ essentially is, getting his driving power from hate and feeding his detestable life on human souls.



EWING GALLOWAY

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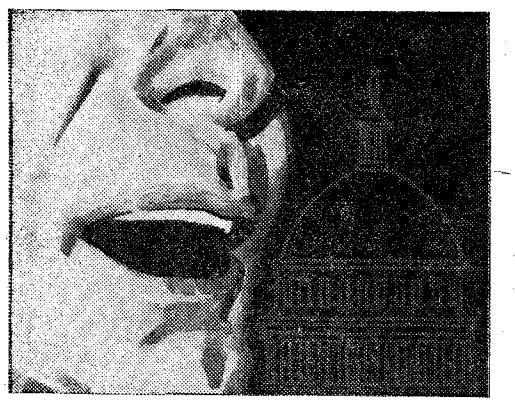

"Will the Gentleman Yield?"

Money Used to Prime the Primaries

By HON. JOHN M. ROBSION
Representative from Kentucky

THE main purpose of this so-called "pump-priming" program of the President and his New Deal friends is to try to cover up their blunders and prime the primaries and other elections. I have received hundreds of letters from Kentucky, and especially from my own congressional district, in which it is charged that one cannot get on the W.P.A. or other relief job or stay on the job without pledging to support a certain candidate for United States Senator against another Democrat running in the same primary.

It is charged that campaign managers and leaders and workers for the administration's candidate for United States Senator are given in many instances the jobs as foremen and supervisors of relief work. It is also charged that Republicans are required to change their registration to Democrat, and it is broadly hinted day by day that unless these Republicans change their registration and they, with the Democrats on W.P.A., become interested in the administration's candidate for Senator and vote for him they will find themselves out of jobs. W.P.A. trucks are used openly to haul relief workers to the polls to register.

I recently visited a number of counties in my congressional district, and I found many Republicans wearing the button of this certain candidate for United States Senator, and they explained to me they were forced to do this in order to secure work to provide food, clothing, and shelter for themselves and their families. The Democrats in the other faction who are supporting the opponent of the administration's candidate talked to me very freely and denounced the oppression and coercion being used against those who had W.P.A. or other relief jobs.

I read from a letter sent to me by one of the prominent Democrats in my district, dated April 30, 1938, in which he uses this language:

"W.P.A. workers in truckloads were brought in last week to the courthouse in W.P.A. trucks for the purpose of registering, some of whom had previously registered as Republicans, and some of these stated they were given to understand by their supervisor that their failure to register as Democrats would jeopardize their chances of being retained as workers. We have right here in our district the most flagrant abuse of W.P.A. authority. This is such an outrageous violation of public decency in the use of public funds and influence that I am constrained to bring it to your attention. Any number of affidavits could be obtained here that would bear out what I have written."

This coercion and oppression of needy people to me is damnable and unspeakable. Here are a lot of politicians in the name of philanthropy and Christian charity playing politics with the misery of needy people and forcing them to surrender their priceless privilege of voting for the man or party of their choice to secure food, clothing, and shelter for themselves, their wives and children, requiring them to exchange their votes for bread, and at the same time are breaking down the morale and self-respect of a great people.

These are the objections that I and millions of other patriotic citizens have to the present political and partisan relief set-up in this country.

We must insist upon cutting out chiseling, fraud, graft, favoritism, partiality and politics in the administration of relief. I favor this relief money be administered by a nonpartisan or bipartisan board made up of intelligent, experienced, honest, patriotic citizens of both parties in the cities, counties, states and the nation, who will be motivated alone by service to the needy and have no selfish purposes to serve and no political axes to grind.

During the summer months and up to November in the off years in which there are no national elections, relief rolls have greatly fallen off, but in the years in which there is a Federal election they have greatly increased. In 1933 from June to November there was a decrease of 3,243,000 persons on relief. In 1935 there was a decrease of 3,165,000 persons; and in 1937 a decrease of 2,648,000 persons; while on the other hand in the congressional election year of 1934 the relief rolls increased by 2,283,000 persons in the corresponding months from June to November. In 1936 the number of persons on the relief increased from 17,900,000 persons in July to 19,913,000 persons in November, notwithstanding the fact that the Federal Reserve index of industrial production moved up 10 per cent between June and November of that year and notwithstanding the fact that in 1937 the index of industrial production moved down. Inasmuch as it is shown by the relief records that the number of persons on relief increased by millions in the summer months in the years in which we have had congressional or Presidential elections and have decreased by millions in the same months in the years in which there were no congressional or Presidential elections, this is just some more proof that instead of using this money to "prime the pump" of agriculture, industry and commerce, a lot of it is used to "prime" the primaries and general election.

Two Billion Went to Stabilize Europe

By HON. BURTON K. WHEELER
Senator from Montana

A FEW YEARS ago we established what was known as a $2-billion stabilization fund. That stabilization fund, was, according to the President and according to every one else, for the purpose of stabilizing the currencies of various countries. Notwithstanding that stabilization, the currency of practically every country in the world has been depreciated since that time, and the effect of depreciated currencies in other countries is to permit Japan and other nations to compete with the farmers of the United States and to ship their products here over our tariff walls. Japan depreciated her currency up to 1929 by about 70 per cent, making it possible for her manufacturers to pay off 70 per cent more of their fixed charges than could the American manufacturers. The stabilization fund was created. No one knows what has been done with that secret fund; but we do know that the French franc, the Swiss franc, the Dutch guilder, the Norwegian kroner, the Italian lira, and the currencies of other foreign countries, except the British pound, have since that time been depreciated.

While we are asking the American farmer to cut down his production, we are importing tremendously large amounts of agricultural commodities from other countries by reason of their low costs due to their depreciated currencies.

Same Work But Not the Same Pay

By HON. ELMER THOMAS
Senator from Oklahoma

HUNDREDS of thousands of workers on the W.P.A. program today are paid wages as low as $21 a month. These workers, particularly in the South, where the lowest minimum prevails, are in extreme poverty. Studies have been made of the cost of living in comparable northern and southern cities, and it is found that the difference in living is very small.

The following figures were compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board in a study of living costs from one part of the country to the other, computing the United States average as 100:

East	102.1
South	96.5
Middle West	98.7
Far West	103.6

The following are the figures as to the living costs in various cities of population of over 10,000:

500,000 and over	103.9
250,000 to 500,000	99.6
100,000 to 250,000	99.4
10,000 to 100,000	98.3

The only other figures available on the average living costs, according to the Costs of Living Division of the Labor Department, were prepared by the W.P.A. in 1935. I have in my hand the results of the W.P.A. survey in a large number of North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central, South Central, and Western areas, and the difference in the living costs for a W.P.A. family of four—husband, wife, and two children—in different sections of the country, is less than 7 per cent.

Obviously, therefore, there is no justification for a $21-a-month wage in the South for unskilled labor as compared with $55 or $60 a month in the North. Under the present wage scales the laborer in the North receives more than 100 per cent, or double the wage that the southern worker receives for relative work.

Ten Counts Against Wage-Hour Bill

By HON. JAMES C. OLIVER
Representative from Maine

TO ME the wages-and-hours legislation means further restriction on production. It is a continuance of the N.R.A. policy and is intended to be, I suppose, a companion measure for the farm bill enacted during the second session of this Congress. The basic Rooseveltian philosophy is aimed at an increase in the price level through the legislative curtailment and control of production. In other words, make things scarce and prices will rise. This policy, together with the continuing deficit and debt-financing procedure, cannot fail to ruin America morally, physically, and financially.

Specifically, I am opposed to the pending bill for the following reasons:

First. It is intended to spread employment by legislative fiat. This will not improve economic conditions for all but, on the contrary, will tend to drag all down to the present level of those whom this legislation seeks to raise. Spreading poverty will not help but will injure every single individual of America.

Second. It will cause more unemployment because: (a) Less efficient workers will be dropped from pay rolls; (b) increased mechanization of industry will be forced.

Third. It will increase centralization and concentration of industry because small concerns now in rural areas will be forced to "fold up."

Fourth. It will tend to develop Federal control of production with price fixing as the inevitable result.

Fifth. It will hurry along the day when increasing political pressure will require further wage regulating until all wage schedules will be fixed.

Sixth. It will tend to spell the doom of unions, because Government will take over their functions through more extensive legislation regarding labor conditions.

Seventh. It will increase all production costs in this country and will further expose our industry to the disastrous reciprocal trade policy of the administration.

Eighth. It will tend to pull all wages down to the minimum as established. This bill contains no prohibition against such a tendency.

Ninth. It will throw out of balance even further the income of industrial and agricultural labor to the consequent detriment of all our citizens.

Tenth. As a result of establishing minimum hourly wage rates and a maximum work week, real wages, that is, labor's purchasing power, will decrease.

It is my contention that the primary purpose of national legislation is to protect the small and weak against the large and strong, but the effect of this pending bill will be just the opposite and will penalize the small and weak in competition with the large and strong. The large masses of workers in this nation will not be benefited by maximum hourly rates for some but rather will find their best welfare in maximum annual incomes and jobs for all.

There are, in my opinion, feasible legislative methods whereby these results may be obtained but certainly the type of legislation found in S. 2475 is only a political expedient which spells further confusion and damage for industry and labor alike. Labor will find that this bill is a wolf beautifully camouflaged in sheep's clothing.

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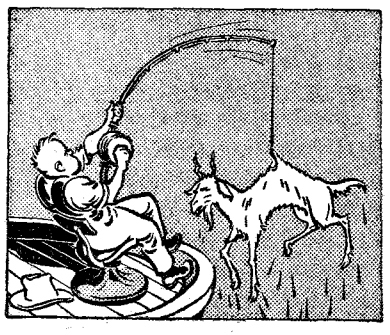


THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING

New Deal Set for 'World Series'

'Corpse-Priming' Works 'Cure' in Government

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*"Other People's Money"*—New Deal cure-all for national ills—was credited with another miracle recently when governmental physicians injected it into the prone body of the Commodity Credit Corp (se).

The Corp (se), suffering from financial anemia after wasting away $95,000,000 of a $100,000,000 capitalization, was all done in. The Corp (se). had speculated in tobacco, corn, prunes, dates, wool, tar and peanuts. The Corp (se). found its hands loaded with these commodities, which it dare not release for fear of causing a price-depressing surplus.

Working against the Corp (se). in its struggle for life, was another Corp (se)., the Farmer's National Grain Corp (se). This Corp (se). once glowed healthfully with a capitalization of $20,000,000 and devoted itself to speculating in grain. The New Deal, thus, was caught in the middle as it gambled on the long side on one hand, and the short side on the other.

The Farmer's National Grain Corp (se). ran into the hole of bankruptcy in 1936. The governmental physicians engaged in the medical practice of Corp (se).-priming, however, writing off a loss of $14,000,000, and injecting another $7,500,000 into the feeble veins of the Corp (se). This additional sum was dissipated, and the Farmer's National Grain Corp (se). expired, finally, in January, 1938.

A private corporation would find it necessary to reorganize or die under such shaky financial dealings. But a government Corp (se). is immune from such situations. The ever-faithful physicians man the ever-faithful pump and send other people's money pounding through the Corp (se)'s circulatory system once again.

* * *

Jim Misses in Defense of Lending-Spending

CHICAGO, ILL.—James A. Farley, that startled fawn of the New Deal, blushed and stammered recently when he undertook to defend the President's pump-priming program before members of Chicago's Commonwealth Club.

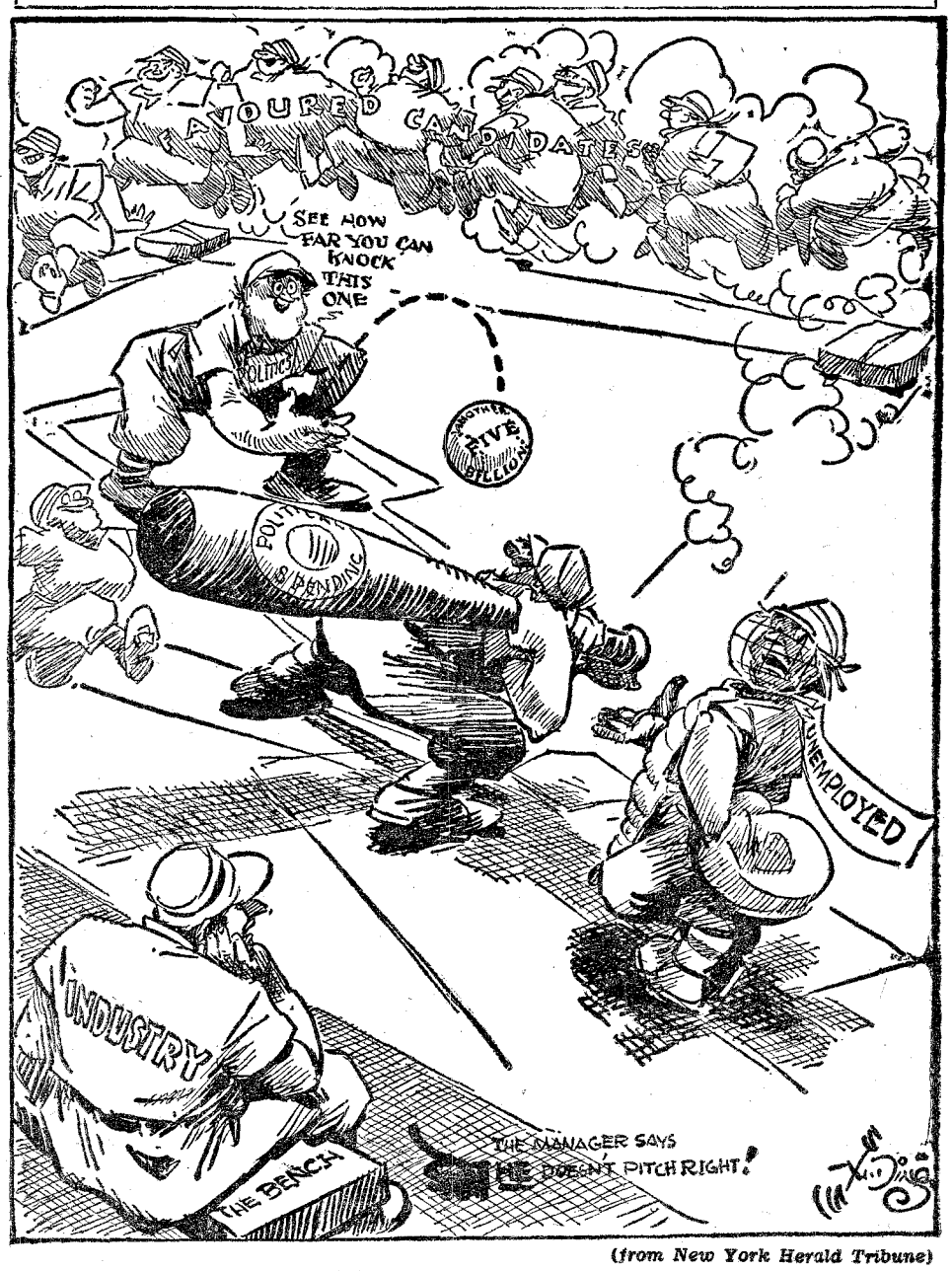
Introduced as a lamb and a liberal among the wolves and tories, Jim sputtered forth a weak analogy to bolster his argument in favor of priming the pump again.

"Suppose a life guard pulled a man out of the water where he was drowning and revived him through first aid methods," Jim said: "Suppose, five years later, the same man again got beyond his depth and was brought ashore in as bad condition as he was the first time. Would anybody suggest that because the original first aid treatment had not kept him out of the water there was no sense in repeating the process?"

Poor Jim—his stuff didn't go. The thin applause he received hardly carried from the tables to the walls. The instability of his comparison was seen immediately. As a matter of fact, when they pulled that fellow out of the water five years ago, the New Deal didn't use artificial respiration. The New Dealers began draining off the man's blood from the head and feet and attempted to inject it into his arms. Frightened and weakened, he became dizzy and depressive. In fact he began to drown anew without going near the water.

Badly flustered, Jim misquoted the amount of New Deal funds lent to local governments. Meaning $80-million, he said $80-billion, being, perhaps several years ahead of his story.

"BATTER UP!"



(from New York Herald Tribune)

HAPPY THOUGHT OF THE WEEK

Citizen's Day

Under a proposal advanced by President Roosevelt and other government leaders, one day a year would be set aside as "Citizen's Day" on which persons would vote, pay taxes, submit census information, and otherwise discharge the duties of citizenship.

Although the measure is sound, from an efficiency standpoint, we may be happy that it is not in effect under the New Deal. Under the present administration, "Citizen's Day" would be "Citizen's Regimentation Day," on which each holder of a voting franchise would make proper tribute therefor.

The vast W.P.A. army probably would march into town, shovels in hand, to be fingerprinted, shaved, uniformed, typed, photographed, and given "voting instruction."

The A.A.A.-minded farmers would troop to the county seat, register, be given their "report cards," for crop restriction; would pay over the counter the fines they incurred by growing too much wheat or corn.

The industrialists would parade, lock-step, up to the registration wicket to submit an account of their stewardship. The workers would be quizzed, curried, combed and taxed for job insurance, social security, income, outgo and whatnot.

Pitchers to Purge Anti-Administration Heavy Hitters

WASHINGTON, D. C—The New Deal's pitching staff is set to strike out a dozen of the Anti-Administration team's heaviest hitters in the fall election "world series" tangle.

The New Deal, long famous for its slogan: "either you play ball, or else," will turn its "or else" squad loose on the dozen or more Senators who went full length in blocking last year's court-packing bill, and this year's reorganization bill.

Among the Senators thus listed for an election "purge" are Wheeler of Montana, Burke of Nebraska, Byrd of Virginia, Bailey of North Carolina, Gerry of Rhode Island, George of Georgia, Copeland of New York, Walsh of Massachusetts, Johnson of Colorado, Miller of Arkansas, Van Nuys of Indiana, and Gillette of Iowa.

Although each of the aforementioned is a .500 hitter, each will have difficulty reaching the curves, spitballs, beanballs, dustballs and screwballs served up by the New Deal hurling staff.

Pitchers Roosevelt (Father and Son), Farley, Hopkins, and Ickes, have exercised their throwing arms in spring primary workouts with middling success. President Roosevelt injected himself into the Kentucky primary fight in favor of "Dear Alben" Barkley; son James gave Miami Beach endorsement to Senator Claude Pepper; Postmaster General Farley breathed New Deal favor on Governor Earle in Pennsylvania; Mister Hopkins named Otha Wearin in Iowa, and Secretary Ickes stepped into the Oregon primary.

But, all is not hopelessness on the Democratic team, thus split. In their attempts to strike out the opposition all along the line, the New Dealers have made a straight line down the middle with themselves on the left and the others on the right. They have, moreover, indicated that it is the intention of the administration to handpick nominees in all sectors where opposition is strong.

Although such a system is "fast pitching" the delivery is not so fast that the public—"catchers" on the New Deal team—will not be able to detect the illegal delivery. And when Mr. Roosevelt and his fellow pitchers come to bat, they may find themselves "dusted off."

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The Week in the News

LABOR

Red Repudiation

BECAUSE it would be "inconsistent with democracy," the International Federation of Trade Unions, meeting at Oslo, Norway, recently voted to deny Federation membership to 22,000,000 members of Soviet Russia's trade unions.

MATTHEW WOLL

This hopeful action was taken primarily through resistance to the merger provided by trade unions of Great Britain, and the American Federation of Labor. In November, 1937, the Soviet unions sought admission to the International Federation as a means toward providing "a united front against war and fascism,"—the usual Communist plea to undertake subversion.

The vote of unions affiliated with the International Federation reflected the progress Communism has made in certain countries. Delegations from Mexico, Spain, and France voted for admission of the Reds. Delegations from the United States, (A. F. of L.) Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium and Poland resisted.

Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president and United States delegate, said "we will not cooperate either directly or indirectly with Russian trade unions."

Akron Aftermath

As C.I.O. representatives conducted memorial services for strikers killed in Communist-instigated riots last year, other C.I.O. representatives were closeted in conference to map strategy in new campaigns of violence undertaken in Akron, Ohio, and Detroit.

More than 3,600 Ohio National Guardsmen were summoned to remain "on call" after a bloody riot at the Akron plant of the Goodrich Rubber Company in which more than 80 persons were injured. The riot grew out of a strike in which neither wages nor hours figured. The strikers, members of the United Rubber Workers Union, had for their grievance, matters of seniority and plant transfers. The strike was "spontaneous," without authorization by the union's executive committee.

The riot began when police opened up picket lines to permit non-union workers to enter Goodrich Plant No. 1. A similar riot caused injury to 65 police and pickets in Detroit where 600 members of the U.A.W. threw a living wall of pickets around the American Brass Co. plant, struck by members of the C.I.O. Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union.

Similar also were threats made by the C.I.O. as an aftermath to the outbursts in Akron and Detroit. In Akron a transportation strike was threatened unless police left pickets free to block plant gates to non-unionists. In Detroit hundreds of U.A.W. pickets ringed the city hall to protest police brutality, and to threaten a 24-hour general strike of all Detroit industries and services.

Echo

As disorder seethed in the C.I.O.'s activities, an echo of last year's disturbances filtered through from Baton Rouge, La., and Trenton, N. J., where statutes were passed outlawing the sit-down strike as a union weapon.

The New Jersey senate passed a compromise measure under which the sit-down was characterized as a "high misdemeanor," punishable by a maximum of 15 years in prison. The bill as passed received the commendation of the American Federation of Labor and civic officials. It was written out of a demand for a "little Wagner act" for the state, and an anti-injunction bill which had been proposed.

The bill further protects collective bargaining, bans the use of labor spies, and fixes penalties for unfair labor practices of employers.

In Louisiana, which never has had a sit-down strike, the anti-sit-down bill was designed to clarify the law relating to labor contracts reached after employment of the sit-down. Such contracts, the bill provides, will be void if preceded by a sit-down strike.

Computation for winners of the "AMERICA TODAY" Contest which closed on May 28 is now on in real earnest. A large staff of clerks is engaged in carefully checking and rechecking the coupons of all contestants. Since accuracy is of paramount importance in this task, it will be some weeks before winners can be announced. Contestants are requested not to write inquiries as to the date of announcement and to rest assured the names of winners will be made public as soon as possible.

AN EDITORIAL

BELOW is a chart showing the profit record of big business under President Hoover and President Roosevelt. In the left hand column, representing 1932, the plus signs stand for profits made under Hoover. The minus signs stand for losses sustained under that administration. In the right hand column of figures for the year 1936 a comparison is made against the 1932 figures.

Of course, taxation under the Roosevelt administration is much higher than that under the Hoover regime.

Nevertheless, big business made more money under Roosevelt than it did under Hoover.

Elsewhere in this issue it is indicated that industry is, in a great part, dominated by finance.

When will industrialists discover enough back-bone and sanity in the directors of their board to advocate a living annual wage for all workers and the sharing of a certain percentage of their profits with all workers?

Until such time the carping of industry at the state socialism which is being set up under Roosevelt is ludicrous and childish.

Let industrialists learn that the problem of production has been solved but that industry itself is impeding the solution of the problem of distribution.

Here are the figures:

	Profit (+) and deficit (—) 1932	1936
Building materials:		
United States Gypsum Co.	+$1,599,416	$ 5,328,114
Johns-Manville	—2,829,062	4,188,787
Certain-Teed Products	—1,600,077	—791,550
Glass:		
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	—60,737	15,321,834
Owens-Illinois Co.	+2,067,886	10,099,131
Mail-order houses:		
Montgomery Ward	—5,686,784	[1] 13,527,310 [2] 20,198,914
Sears, Roebuck	—2,543,651	[3] 21,519,218 [4] 30,660,119
Chemicals:		
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co.	+26,234,779	89,884,450
American Cyanamid Co.	+349,725	4,454,930
Monsanto Chemical Co.	+1,012,698	4,605,593
Communications: Western Union	—842,596	7,200,000
Heavy machinery:		
Fairbanks Morse	—2,547,231	2,252,941
Briggs Manufacturing Co.	—1,798,470	10,[illegible]1,076
Worthington Pump Co.	—1,668,287	248,497
Mesta Machine Co.	+327,871	4,266,964
Farm Implements:		
International Harvester	—7,582,879	29,760,372
J. I. Case Co.	—2,611,082	3,083,281
Deere & Co.	—5,167,104	11,601,306
Textiles:		
American Woolen Co.	—7,269,822	1,929,983
Ludlow Manufacturing Associates	—400,632	1,918,845
Amusements: Radio-Keith-Orpheum	—10,695,503	2,485,911
Steel:		
U. S. Steel Corporation	—71,175,705	50,583,356
Crucible Steel Co.	—3,613,616	3,120,356
National Steel Corporation	+1,662,920	12,541,342
Jones & Laughlin Corporation	—7,910,149	4,129,600
Other metals:		
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	—16,855,870	15,881,830
American Smelting & Refining Co.	—4,506,175	17,131,036
Motors:		
Chrysler Corporation	—11,254,232	62,110,543
General Motors Corporation	+165,000	238,705,193
Oils:		
Phillips Petroleum Co.	+775,766	17,875,489
Sun Oil Co.	+4,198,046	7,563,554
Electrical supplies: Westinghouse Electric	—8,615,398	15,099,291

[1] Jan. 31, 1936. [2] Jan. 31, 1937. [3] Jan. 29, 1936. [4] Jan. 1, 1937.

CINEMA

Propaganda and Pictures

PROPAGANDISTS for Communism long have seen in motion pictures an excellent media for dissemination of material damaging to the cause of democracy. Accordingly, wherever possible, they have perverted the entertainment of America's movie public for their own purposes.

Such a propagandist plot was nipped recently when American army officials refused army co-operation in the filming of Paramount's production *"Men with Wings."*

This picture, army officials protested, sought to spread pacifist propaganda, ostensibly favorable to the side of the Loyalists in Spain. According to governmental reports, the picture sought to show bombings by General Franco's men; execution of American aviators, and to reflect unfavorably on American aircraft manufacturers.

FINANCE

Searchlight on the Money Changers

The inside story of the crash of the Insull utility empire comes to light in a thousand-page report and transcript of testimony filed by Garfield Charles, special referee in bankruptcy, with Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson. The document is highlighted by such bald remarks as "faked earning statements," "fictitious and false reports," "nefarious purposes," and "fooling the public."

The report is based on hearings in connection with applications by various receivers, trustees, their attorneys and bondholders' committees for compensation for services rendered to the bankrupt Corporation Securities Company of Chicago and the Insull Utility Investments, Inc., which resulted in the recovery of nearly $5-million which New York City and Chicago bankers tried to confiscate.

The report particularly indicts Samuel Insull and Halsey, Stuart & Company, which underwrote and financed most of his enterprises. It states: "I have conceived from the very exhaustive investigation that I have made of the affairs of Middle West Utilities that its earnings for a period of 10 years were faked by Mr. Insull and that he knew it, and in the spring of 1929 he hit upon this plan of refinancing Middle West by the sale of $100-million worth of new common stock . . . The result of this was that Mr. Insull eliminated approximately $10-million of cash outgo in dividend charges which he did not actually have the earnings to meet, but which he did pay through fictitious and false earning statements. Aided by Harry Stuart, Insull diligently went out and acquired $13-million of Middle West stock, running it up from $170 a share to $500 a share, and then sprung his plan on the public. They did not want the stock themselves so they formed the Corporation Securities Company entirety for the purpose of relieving themselves of this $13-million purpose, which they had acquired for what I conceived to be a nefarious purpose of fooling the public and getting them in on the $100-million worth of new common stock of Middle West, which from my examination of many documents, was not worth the paper it was written on."

SOCIAL JUSTICE has a recollection of several eminent Chicagoans testifying at the trial of Samuel Insull and Halsey-Stuart that they were honest and trustworthy gentlemen! Let these defenders of usury read the story that comes to light nearly ten years after the financial bubble has burst!

* * *

The Bank of England in London, and others who operate on a world wide scale, are now protecting themselves from possible air raids not only with bomb-proof vaults, but are resorting to a new device, known as "shadow-offices." Duplicate sets of all important records as well as photostatic documents are set up in outlying town branches.

At the same time, the banking fraternity continues to publicly state that there will be no war in the near future and wishes that war-talk would die down and give international trade a chance to recover.

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The Week in Washington

LEGISLATION

Federal Education

Subject: H. R. 10340, the Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill, called the "Federal Aid to Education Act of 1938."

Status: Introduced in House,, April 21, and in the Senate (as S. 419) on April 19. It has been reported favorably to the Senate from the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

Authors: Introduced by Representative Brooks Fletcher of Ohio in the House, and Senators Pat Harrison of Mississippi and Elbert Thomas of Utah in the Senate.

Analysis: The Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill, if passed, would permit the Federal Government to direct state education programs to the extent of $873,750,000. And that, according to the President's Advisory Committee on Education is "merely a beginning."

The act does not stop with the appropriation of federal money to aid state elementary and secondary education. It goes right on to tell the state how the money shall be spent, and even further, demands that all state plans for the improvement of public elementary and secondary schools be first given federal approval. To top it all off, the bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to determine how the states shall finance these federal plans.

It sets up a United States Commissioner of Education, (some countries call it "commissar"), with complete authority to direct the spending and planning.

The bill is the legislative form of the recommendations submitted in the report of the President's Advisory Committee on Education, February 18.

It appropriates $540-million for the purpose of "lessening inequalities of opportunity" among states, $30-million for preparation of teachers, $170-million for building purposes, $10½-million for the administration of the act, $75-million in grants for adult education, $30-million for rural library service, and $18¼-million for research, the appropriations to be spent by June, 1945.

Despite any wish or claim to the contrary, it is impossible for the Federal Government to direct the spending of almost a billion dollars on education, and in no way conflict with state control. If this bill should pass, it would be no time until efforts duplicated by state and federal administrations would be assigned to the Federal Government, and the education of America placed completely in the hands of a government bureau or "commission."

Once money has been appropriated for a bureau of education, it is almost impossible—as exemplified in relief and W.P.A. spending—for the Government to discontinue additional appropriations.

This bill, which should not pass, is a socialistic measure aimed at federal control of the state public school systems.

Legislative Titbits

The Senate military affairs committee has reported favorably on the Lee bill to conscript wealth in time of war (discussed in Social Justice, May 23). Author Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma is anxious that the bill pass at this session, but he has the solid combined opposition of the war, navy and treasury departments.

Representatives Robert Ramspeck (Georgia) and Mary T. Norton (New Jersey), chairman of the House labor committee, two of the wage-hour conferees anxious to maintain the House version of the wages and hours bill. (Acme)

EYES and EARS OVER THE CAPITOL

by Mark Meecham

Concerning "Democracy"

Washingtonians and other persons who have been taught to revere democracy, have been given sufficient cause recently to wonder just what "democracy" really is.

There was, for example, the two pro-Communist Congressmen who caused a national sensation because the people of Jersey City did not want to listen to their speeches in a public park. Most speakers would keep it a secret if people in a strange city disapproved of their violation of city ordinances and asked them to "scram," but the Messrs. Bernard and O'Connell persisted, even to making themselves a public nuisance, and all in the name of "democracy."

If these Congressmen actually held their own much publicized views about democracy and majority rule, they certainly rejected their Jersey City mandate for "fascism" in a hurry, when they demanded the right to oppose the majority will in a city to which they were strangers. Is that what they call "democracy"?

There was a time—even ten years ago—when the term "democratic" stood for state, local and individual liberty as opposed to the increased federal powers urged by Republicans. Now even the Republicans are crying "uncle" to the wholesale federal usurpations which characterize the democracy of '38.

Thomas Jefferson is regarded as the father of democracy in the United States. The first Jeffersonian Democrat said many fine things about the worth of majority rule, sometimes more crudely referred to as the doctrine of "might is right." But even Jefferson stopped short of championing the dogma of mob infallibility.

Fifty million Frenchmen can be just as wrong as fifty thousand college freshmen. A geometry class minority of one in the person of the teacher, has a better chance of being right, than a student majority of 120. Nor is the "majority" in Sing Sing necessarily right. A hundred thousand atheists spewing their God-hating, man-hating philosophy to a handful of Christians have about as much of a corner on rightness as the mob in Pilate's hall shouting for the release of Barabbas. Perhaps not entirely consistent with Jeffersonian idealism, nevertheless, it does not improve the character of a plan or system or theory to say that the people wanted it.

But even Jeffersonian democracy took a back seat at the national convention of the Communist party, when Earl Browder smilingly confided to a listening world that "democracy" is really Communism.

If Mr. Browder's assertion that "Communism is 20th century Americanism" was the tip-off, the Kansas Komrade's latest contribution was the pay-off. He might have said that the Communist is a 20th century Jacobinist, or Illuminist, or Terrorist, and been right—but when he walked right in on "democracy," he automatically invited a few real 20th century Americans to look into things.

And they did look—to discover that there are too many unpleasant things cavorting about under the guise of "democracy."

They are not unaware of how the stigmatic brand of "fascism" was used to the right and left, against any person or thing which might seek to obstruct the direct pathway of destruction that is international Communism—until it has now become a by-word of derogation among castigators.

And they are soon about to observe—these 20th century Americans—that "democracy" is being taken for a similar ride by the very same forces, seeking to so cauterize its adherents that they will fall in line with the international "front" and bring their party along with them. What matter the slight sacrifice of Moscovian terms if it will bring in the bourgeoisie? A red by any other name is still a godless proletarian.

If Americans cannot prevent Mr. Browder and Soviet satellites of that ilk from defaming "democracy"—and they probably cannot—they can at least be forewarned that not all the "democracy" that meets the public eye in the future, will be concerned with a sincere and glorified devotion for God and country.

CONGRESS

Compromise Conference

Compromise has been the keynote for the legislative life of the wage-hour measure, still not a law. The Senate passed the House bill with variations and it is up to the conferees to make law out of the conflicting bills.

The House bill places the administration of the act in the hands of the Secretary of Labor. The Senate lodges it with a five-man presidentially appointed labor standards board.

The biggest and most disputed differential is the question of minimum wages and maximum hours. The Senate wants to base them on cost of living standards in the different sections of the country. The House disregards that and asks a standard wage and hour rate, to be the same in Pennsylvania and California, as in Alabama and Tennessee.

The minimum wages and maximum hours asked by the House are: first year, 25 cents an hour, 44 hours a week; second year, 30 cents and 42 hours; third year, 35 cents and 40 hours; and fourth year and thereafter, 40 cents an hour and 40 hours a week. In other words the House version establishes a minimum wage of $11 a week the first year, $12.60 the second, $14 the third, and $16 the fourth and thereafter. The Senate would give their board power to fix the standards but not to go beyond the 40-40 limit. It is another North versus South contest, with the South hoping for the Senate version.

The House idea is every bit as unconstitutional as the old N.R.A. and most of the 119 Representatives who inverted their December vote to pass the bill, will admit it. But rather than waste any more of their vacation opposing Presidential obstinacy, they decided to let Mr. Roosevelt learn his lesson as he did the last time on the 9-0 N.R.A. decision.

The Senate conferees are: Senators Thomas (Utah), Walsh (Mass.), Borah (Ida.), LaFollette (Wis.), Murray (Mont.), all Northerners, and Pepper (Fla.), and Ellender (La.). House conferees are Representatives Norton (N. J.), Ramspeck (Ga.), Keller (Ill.), Griswold (Ind.), Welch (Calif.), and Hartley (N. J.). In a conference committee only two votes are cast, one by the Senate conferees as a group, and one for the House—which means that the three Southerners on the committee must do a lot of compromising before they are finished.

Bill Blocking

The nation's movie-goers may look forward to better pictures if S. 153, the Neely movie block-booking bill (just passed by the Senate) is taken up by the House. According to the block-booking system now effective, the exhibitor is compelled to purchase the complete output from the motion picture distributor, including much that he does not care to buy. As a result, the movie-goer is obliged to accept, along with the good, many films so inferior that even the exhibitor displays them against his better judgment.

For ten years attempts to prohibit block-booking have been frustrated by the powerful movie lobby, and the "big eight" of the silver screen are at present united in their efforts to block the bill.

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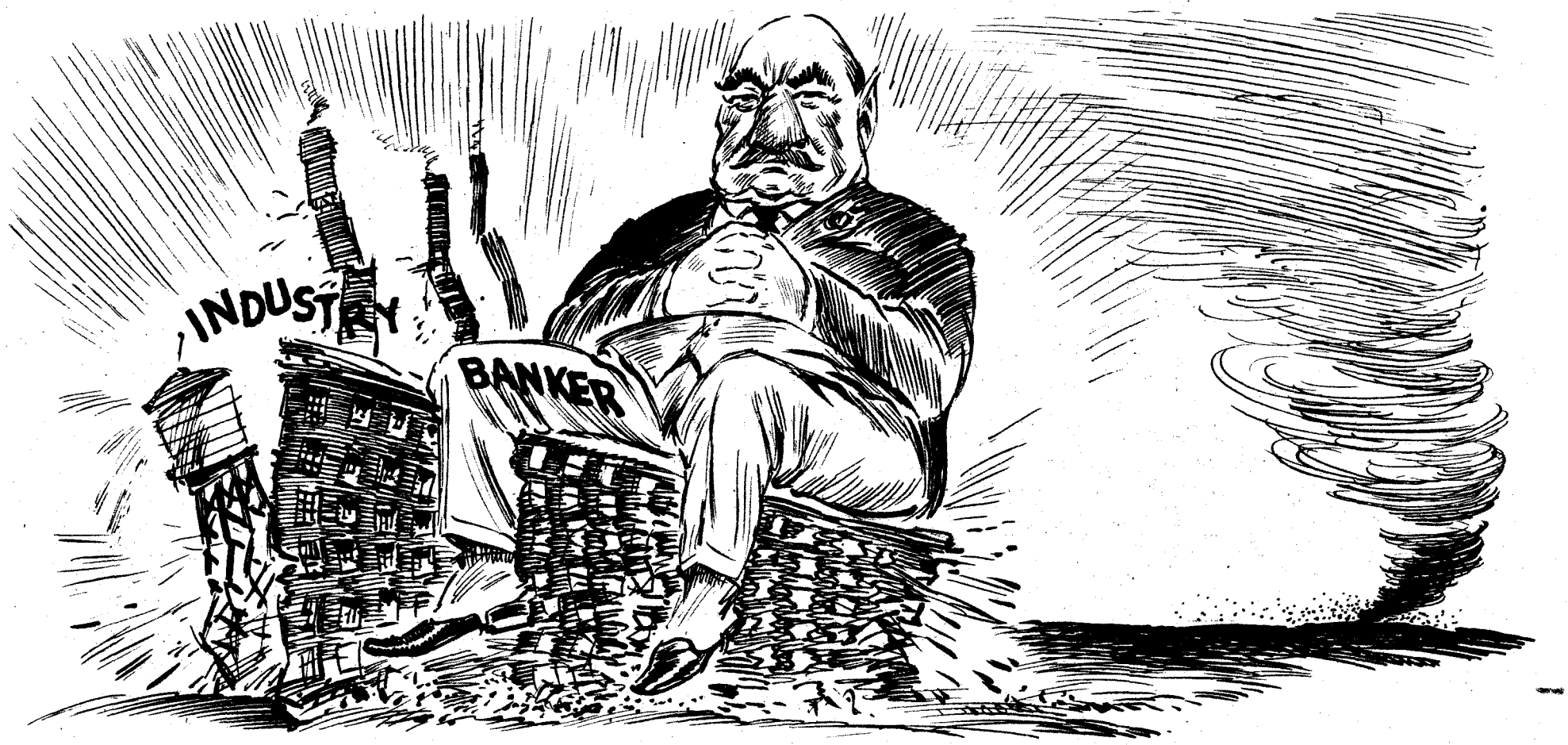

"IT WON'T BE LONG NOW"

by Robert H. Hemphill

The Nation Eats or Starves as Its Bankers Dictate. The People Will Tire of Having to Do This When They Learn That Wages Cannot Be Raised by Legislation, but Only by Production, and That Limiting the Hours of Work Does Not Give the Worker Greater Luxury in His Increased Leisure.

IT MAY safely be assumed that 95 per cent, perhaps even 99 per cent, of the adult population of the United States believes that there should be a minimum deadline to wages and a maximum deadline to the amount of labor which could be exacted for a day's pay.

The difficulty is not in attracting support for the principles involved but in framing the specific legislation which will work less hardship than an open competitive labor market.

There is a grave question whether the problem is a matter for legislation. When we approach a condition of full production labor becomes automatically master of the situation and can command the maximum share of the profits. Substantially full production is, in my opinion, the solution and the only solution to the labor problem.

Just now and for nearly ten years, this magnificent country has suffered a depression, all the more tragic because it has been wholly unnecessary. Even with its uncomputable cost in suffering and despair, in its toll of priceless human lives and ambitions, it may be worth the sacrifice of present generations if out of this great tragedy comes the solution which will prevent its recurrence for future generations.

With the whole economic system thrown out of gear, however, we do not have a clear vision of any of the factors which need reform. Depressions are not caused by inequality of wages and hours nor will recovery be promoted by legislation designed to adjust wages on a more equitable basis, and it may be that under the present distressed and distorted conditions a wage and hour bill would materially retard recovery by limiting the number of jobs.

We do not live in an ideal world. We live under inflexibly materialistic conditions. Even those reforms which are universally regarded as desirable must be subjected to intensive materialistic analysis to furnish a basis for really thoughtful and intelligent forecast of their operation.

In the comparatively short space of time since the organization of this nation, we have made the most astonishing progress. No other nation under any form of government has remotely compared with it. With little more than 5 per cent of the world's population, we have created and accumulated one-half the wealth of the whole world.

We have one-half the annual income—the purchasing power—of the whole world.

These are such amazing statistics that the mind cannot grasp them immediately.

To the working population of most of the other nations the stories told about the standard of living of our skilled workers are unbelievable. They have heard much of the wealth of America, but to picture a bricklayer, or carpenter or machinist owning an automobile or a radio or an electric refrigerator or all of them—taking vacations at the seashore and sending his children to college—is too much for their imaginations and experience.

IT MAY be true that there is too wide a gap between the income of the specialist and the general or unskilled worker, as he is sometimes called, however proficient and skilful he may be. It is certainly true that there is too great a gap between the income of the banker and the industrialist or merchant. It may be true that there is too great a gap between the incomes of the employer and employe. But with all this, the average standard of living in America is so far beyond that of other countries, that thoughtful men hesitate to insist on drastic changes whose ultimate effect cannot be easily visualized.

Also, those who have thought most deeply of the loose screws in our economic machine do not feel that this is the time to promote social legislation. Thirteen millions of our willing workers are idle. In Cleveland, and other highly industrial centers, as much as one-third of the whole population is without means of earning a living and is subsisting on public charity.

Under these circumstances it is grotesquely absurd to waste time debating the rates of wages for jobs that do not exist. *The central problem is to get these idle men back to work at some wage and after that is accomplished it will be in order to inquire whether the wages are adequate and equitable.*

It is a serious mistake to accuse those who oppose a wage and hour bill as being against the worker. It is very likely that the very worst enemies of labor can be found in the ranks of labor legislation's most voluble promoters and that those most seriously interested in advancing the laborer's situation are most intelligently and bitterly opposed to the suggested legislation. It is the opinion of some of the ablest men who have made a really exhaustive study of this question that no legislation so far proposed will help to solve the distribution of purchasing power.

You who wish earnestly to help with the solution of these momentous questions must remember some vitally fundamental principles.

Wages cannot be created or increased by legislation.

We must each of us create our own wages—create the new products out of which we obtain our wages.

Under our complicated and far flung system of modern exchange we must create not only our wages, but we must create the cost of transportation and distribution, of management and organization, of the plant and equipment — the wonderful machines which have made it possible for so small a fraction of the world's population to create one-half the products of the whole world.

CERTAINLY no thoughtful man is going to advocate a drastic change in the system which has produced such amazing results without the most exhaustive investigation and consideration, and even after such extended research, it will be with some reluctance that our really great philosophers and statesmen, well aware of the limitation of human imagination, will promote radical changes in our system.

We cannot have more by producing less, no matter what specific arguments distract us from common sense consideration of these fundamentals. No matter how the immediate future is made to appear to the individual affected by proposed laws, his share of the total wealth produced is, in the long run, limited by the total wealth created. We can have more leisure and less of all the other good things we enjoy, but we cannot have more leisure and better clothes, better homes, better food, higher education and a generally higher standard of living. These things can be had only by greater production.

There is more crooked thinking and more haywire but intriguing economics being foisted upon the people than at any time in the history of the world. We need more than any one other thing a renaissance of common sense and a restatement of the fundamentals which everyone, deep in heart knows to be true.

In the final analysis we are just a great big producing and exchange community, but the joker in our set-up is that a parasitic group, the commercial bankers of the nation, have monopolized the creation of our only media of exchange, and we cannot pass the product from one to another without borrowing the "scrip" from these bankers.

They contribute nothing, but exact the money changers' tithe on every transaction, and they are entrenched so strongly that it may require a revolution to unseat them. Until they are unseated we will eat or starve as their fancy dictates.

However, I am inclined to believe that "It won't be long now."

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CAN WELL AFFORD PENSIONS

To the Editor:

In Congress there is a bill being introduced by Representative Sweeney, which has in it a clause providing that all postal employes who have worked thirty years or more are compelled to retire. If it passes Congress, there will be about 75,000 vacancies which can be filled by those on the eligible list. I believe that after thirty years of service the clerks and carriers must have sufficient money to live a comfortable life. In addition, they will receive a pension of $25 a week for the rest of their lives.

It has been said that if the Government should pension all these clerks and carriers with thirty years of service, it would practically destroy the pension system. This is idle talk, for there is enough money in the pension system to take care of everything. The more clerks and carriers taken off and put on pension, the more clerks and carriers now on lists will take their places, thus supplying a steady stream of pension money into the pension fund.

The United States Government does not pay the salaries of any employe in the Post Office Department. This department is a self-supporting branch of the Government. It has been estimated by the Post Office Department that this year's profits will be over $7-million and next year's over $13-million. When there is a profit in the Post Office Department, the Government takes it all. When there is a deficit, it is charged to the Post Office.

Why can't the Post Office place all the profits in the Pension Fund and retire many of its older members, thereby creating many jobs for the eligibles?

N. C. E.

New York City

CAN'T BUY BACK STABILITY

To the Editor:

In the past six years there has not been one *reasonable* attempt to right our basic economic ills. We are still performing the same old silly function of pump-priming and attempting to again buy back economic stability with fountain pen money. Our "best" minds continue to labor under the illusion that money is wealth. Just a few weeks ago our unavailing attempts to win prosperity were scornfully referred to by one who said: "The so-called democratic nations of the world are still under the false impression that money is wealth. We know that production is the source of wealth. Those nations sweat and endure ills because of this heresy while we increase our wealth and power by united effort. What does it profit labor to receive an increase in wages when the cost of living goes up accordingly? Such a gain is unreal."

The man who spoke the above words was a man upon whom most of us look with scorn, Adolf Hitler, the Reichsfeuhrer of the Third Reich. And what really cuts is that he spoke the truth!

My only reason for mentioning the above is to bring home to us the fact that we are making ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of those upon whom we are wont to look down.

James F. Burke

Manchester, N. H.

FARMER HOLDS OWN FATE

To the Editor:

Social Justice never published an article more to the point than "A Dirt Farmer Speaks." We want to voice our thanks for the privilege of reading such a worth-while article.

After all, the salvation of the farmer—that of organization—is in his own hands. Big business knows this and they also know that farms in our locality are being gradually absorbed by the Federal Land Banks, Insurance Companies, etc.

We continue to add our protests, to write letters, send telegrams, sign petitions—and we continue to hope. Farmers must stick together if we want to enjoy the rights that are ours.

Mrs. Alois Hartel

Mayville, Wis.

INFINITESIMAL WHEN COMPARED

To the Editor:

In answer to Mr. Smith's letter in the May 9th edition of Social Justice, it is my opinion that he is unduly alarmed about the Nazi activities in this country, especially when it is a fact that we have on our election ballot sheets, inserted in very distinctive letters, "The Communist Party."

We also have organized groups, labor leaders, for instance, fighting for the International Communist Party. It seems to me that Mr. Smith is blind as to what is going on in that respect and that more concern should be shown for the rapidly growing Communistic activities.

J. J. Marfels

Paterson, N. J.

FARM PROBLEM NOT SO BAD

To the Editor:

I have been a dirt farmer for forty-two years and I know that the farmers' plight is not as serious as depicted by those who wish to capitalize by pretending to help him. The farmer can do more to change his economic condition than anyone else.

I consider the Farm Act a menace and a detriment to our interests, knowing that in the end it will never accomplish what it was destined to produce.

When you destroy grain speculation and substitute co-operative marketing, you also destroy competitive buying which is essential to stabilize prices the farmer receives. Co-operative marketing calls for selling agencies established by the farmers; they are concerned only in the salaries received by them instead of a direct interest in the sale through commission.

We farmers have been receiving for our toil through the price received for our crops a compensation governed entirely by supply and demand and rightly so, but unfortunately we are in the same predicament as unorganized labor and small business.

There is nothing wrong with a system that compensates the subject in accordance with the natural supply and demand. The trouble, then, is that those on the other side are wrong and need correction. Organized labor, professions and industry cause the farmer as well as unorganized labor to suffer because they are all monopolies and if they were destroyed by the Government, not allowed to exist, we would be on an equal plane. What good would it do to raise wages if the price was boosted for everyone, regardless of whether he toiled for others or for himself?

L. C. Joehle

Godfrey, Ill.

INVESTIGATED FOR HIMSELF

To the Editor:

Apropos of the editorial in the May 9th issue of Social Justice Mr. Smith stressed that the "ideals of American democracy are in constant danger of annihilation because of the German-American Bund's activities particularly its camps."

I think it is absurd, ridiculous and wasteful to perform another immediate investigation into the Bund's affairs when Mr. Edgar Hoover has already done so not long ago. His reports stated that the Bund is not un-American and furthermore, it upholds the ideals of American democracy.

I took the initiative of investigating into the activities of a near-by camp. From my own observation, I found nothing contrary to our democratic ideals. These camps are solely for the purpose of gathering together with your own kind, to have a friendly chat, and to enjoy the country atmosphere. The grounds are for entertainment purposes and not military drilling.

The idea of the youths being taught military tactics is preposterous; they are nothing else than German-American Boy and Girl Scouts.

It seems to me we had better instigate an immediate and intensive investigation into the affairs and the vigorous movements of the anti-American, the anti-God communistic organization and its numerous disguised and incognito affiliations and consorts.

John Kraft

Forest Hills, N. Y.

OPPOSE POLITICAL PRIMING

To the Editor:

An aroused public opinion should take place this very moment in opposition to any further pump-priming for the purpose of building up political fences at the expense of the American taxpayers.

Congress should once and for all put a stop to this spending spree and at the same time inform the President that the days of high pressure salesmanship are a thing of the past. What we need today is the restoration of confidence. Fear is depressing industry as well as the purchasing power of the nation—fear that if the President does work out a constructive plan, he won't stick to it. I doubt if the President can remove this fear because we have witnessed too many broken promises.

There is, however, a way out of this depression and that is by removing the cancer of fear by the restoration of confidence brought about by co-operation between Government, business and industry. Congress can produce the cures for these ills by action independent of the President.

G. W. Gay

Vernon, N. Y.

TOO MUCH BUT NOT ENOUGH

To the Editor:

In our present crisis our trouble is not over-production but under-consumption. We have too much of everything and not enough of anything.

We are like the men of old, loitering in the market place because no man has hired us, and if we do find a job, some self-seeking labor leader will induce us to strike for higher wages, while he supports a wage-hour bill to pay labor twenty-five cents an hour, when it takes eighty cents an hour to raise and educate an American family.

The billions of dollars of debt money now requested by the President to again prime the pump will undoubtedly create temporary prosperity for a period of seven months, or until after the November election. This is important, of course, as politicians do not wish to approach their constituents for votes while 14-million Americans are unemployed and business is paralyzed.

Patrick Gaughan

South Hadley Falls, Mass.

HIGH HANDED METHODS

To the Editor:

The average American considers himself superior to citizens of other nations. He thinks that some of the jobs in the United States are beneath his dignity and that they have been created only for foreigners and some of them are not satisfied unless they are admitted to the ranks of the privileged class.

Labor is the greatest item of cost of anything produced. The Government, through the New Deal, has arrayed class against class and has entirely ignored the natural law of supply and demand; it has placed the farmer in a precarious condition due to the fact that he sells in a market goods produced on the basis of sixty or seventy hours per week and buys in a market threatened by the Government to establish a law of maximum hours and minimum pay.

If the farmers the world over adopted and practiced such high-handed methods, then we would have starvation here.

J. C. L.

Chicago, Ill.

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Wellington's Army Fought in Squares

When the great British Duke set himself to stop the mad progress of Napoleon's march through Europe, he drew up his armies in small squares. So potent was this form of military tactics that the Old Guard of France upon whom the Corsican depended for victory was shattered against small and compact blocks of allied soldiers.

The "MILLION LEAGUE" of social justice is far from military in form or objective. It is a thinking army—a KNOWING army—an army preparing itself for defense against the final thrust of subversive influences at the heart of America.

The "MILLION LEAGUE" can best fight in small squares — in Social Justice Platoons of 25 persons.

Experience showed the Duke of Wellington the difficulty of handling a vast army in solid formation. It was unwieldy. It was cumbersome. There was disaffection in the ranks. It could be disorganized and confused by an enemy striking at its weakest points.

Not so the small squares. They stood compact, facing in FOUR directions, constantly vigilant and ready for attack from all angles.

A national political party is just as subject to disintegration as an army in solid formation. But—

A SOCIAL JUSTICE PLATOON OF 25 PERSONS IN EVERY AMERICAN COMMUNITY CAN SAVE THE REPUBLIC WE LOVE!

Social Justice Platoons are pliable. They can be suddenly thrown into action in their respective districts in the work of teaching the principles of social justice to others.

AT THE PROPER TIME SOCIAL JUSTICE PLATOONS CAN BE MERGED INTO A GREAT THINKING ARMY THAT CAN SWING OUR TEETERING NATION BACK TO SANITY AND RIGHT THINKING.

That is why every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE should become a member of the "MILLION LEAGUE" this very week.

The "Co-Operation Coupon" below—signed by you—means that you are a sentient person. It means you REALIZE the necessity of social justice in our country. It means you think enough of American institutions to HELP SAVE THEM!

This is a call to you—a very important call. It MUST be answered by all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE—NOW—while the crucial years 1938 and 1940 are yet ahead of Americans, instead of a trail of strife and misery and blood BEHIND them.

May we expect your "Co-Operation Coupon" within the next week?

CO-OPERATION COUPON

SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

I wish to help Father Coughlin and social justice in the United States by joining the "MILLION LEAGUE."

Please send me at once full particulars of how I can be of assistance.

My Name Is.....

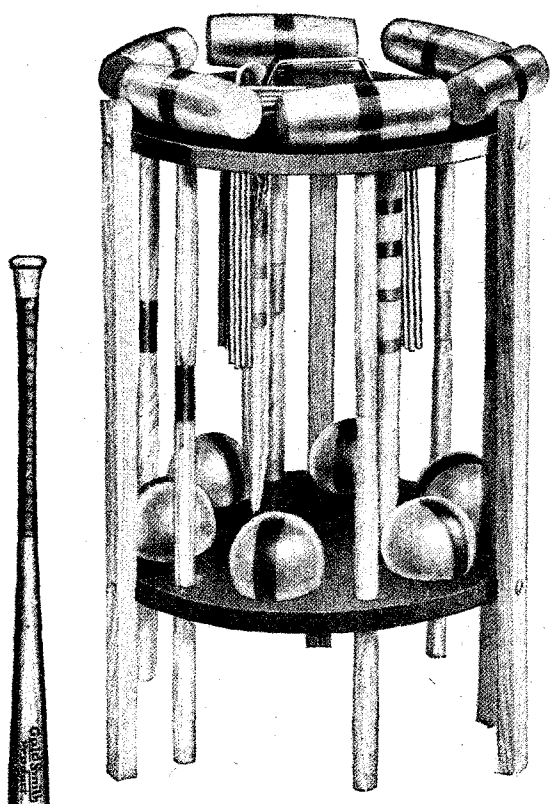
My Address Is.....

City or Town.....State.....

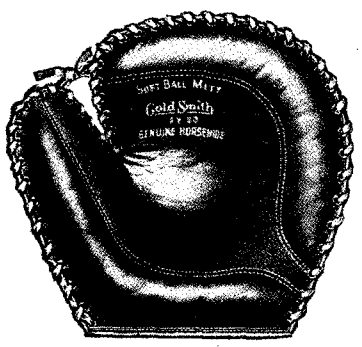
CASH + PREMIUMS IN BIG SUMMER DRIVE

EWING GALLOWAY

JUST A FEW OF PRIZES SHOWN IN CATALOGUE



No. 15148—600 papers.
CROQUET SET with six balls and mallets, two stakes, nine shaped arches. Set in deluxe steel table rack with carrying handle, finished green with varnished wooden legs. Book of rules included.



No. 15133—420 papers.
BASEBALL SET — consisting of Official Soft-ball, Bat and Catcher's Mitt.

This will be a whale of a summer for distributors of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Cash PLUS Valuable Premiums. Those four words tell the story in a nutshell. But, of course, you want to know just about how much cash you can earn selling SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Well, there are scores of boys (and some girls) now making as much as $20.00 per week selling the new, rotogravure, 24-page SOCIAL JUSTICE for just a few hours on Saturdays and Sunday mornings. The margin of profit on each copy is such that a distributor can let part of his bundle out to sub-distributors and do a nice business all around.

As for the Premiums—just wait until you see the beautifully illustrated catalogue you will receive a day or two after we have your Coupon. Prizes for grown-ups as well as boys and girls—valuable and useful prizes of many sorts.

The Premium Season of SOCIAL JUSTICE is now on and will last until almost time for you to get back to school. On this page you see a few of the Premiums that can be yours PLUS Cash. But the catalogue! Well, just send for it today. Please use the Coupon below NOW.

No. 15136—570 papers.
AMERICAN ACE EXPRESS WAGON. Sturdily constructed of all steel, no seams, joints or welds in body. Finished in lustrous Indian Red with cream side panels and striping on wheels, with black gear. Equipped with rubber tired, roller bearing wheels.

USE THIS COUPON NOW—

CIRCULATION DEPT.,
Social Justice,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

Please count me in on your Cash and Special Premium offer for selling SOCIAL JUSTICE this summer.

Send me without obligation on my part illustrated catalogue of premiums and full instructions.

My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

City or Town.....State.....

HURRY—AND YOU CAN WIN SEVERAL PRIZES!

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

THE GRADUATE

THE nation's Man of the Week—and the Woman—is the school graduate.

Two million young men and women, according to Government estimate, are leaving schools and colleges, to join four million of their companions, between the ages of 16 and 25, who are without employment.

An elder generation talks of the "good old days" and hopes that, somehow, America can return to something out of the past that it has discarded.

Youth, resentful of their oldsters' defeatism about the depression, dares to face the future with a will to adventure.

As the prophet Joel says, "YOUR OLD MEN SHALL DREAM DREAMS, AND YOUR YOUNG MEN SHALL SEE VISIONS."

What is youth's vision as it steps from the rostrum of commencement platforms?

A high school group at McGlave, Colorado, has no illusions. They brought out a commencement edition of the school paper with a bright red headline: "McGLAVE TO GRADUATE 12 — W.P.A. HERE WE COME!"

A State Senator was gravely shocked at this flippancy. Addressing another commencement group, he said: "the commencement season, even in a materialistic age, should be permitted to retain at least a vestige of hope and idealism."

Hope and idealism is exactly what the Senator's generation has given these youngsters for their four years of high school and college. Today they face reality.

Not the least of its punishments, when the greed of capitalistic exploitation brings an older generation to judgment, will be the resentment and the ardor of the young revolutionists.

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